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Manufacturers' Record.

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BROUGHT MANY INQUIRIES.

Mr. S. A. Jones of Waynesville, N. C., in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD referring to correspondence dealing with the establishment of a great pulp mill in Western North Carolina, says:

It will give you some idea of how closely the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD is watched for you to know that the issue containing my letter was published on the 30th of November, and the same mail that brought the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD from Baltimore brought six letters asking for a few more details regarding chestnut wood mentioned in the article on the new pulp mill that appeared in that issue. So rapidly have the letters come in from all sections of the country that I have been compelled to have the article with the additional information reproduced in booklet form to keep from being snowed under with correspondence in the matter.

TO GET IMMIGRANTS.

Already there are signs that Congress will be asked to further various measures connected with immigration to this country, schemes designed to make use of the machinery of the general government to aid special interests of one kind and another, schemes to bolster social agitation rooted in absolute selfishness or schemes to increase the power of the general government over the individual. One measure, which has a superficial business aspect, looks to the establishment at Ellis Island of some sort of subsidiary bureaus in the charge of agents of the respective States and designed to exhibit to newcomers the resources of the States, seems to have within it the elements of danger, although quite a number of earnest workers for immigration favor it. A little thought will suggest that such an arrangement might tend to give the general government virtual control over

the distribution of large numbers of immigrants and that, incidentally, there would be opportunities for considerable grafting. Another vital objection is that the plan would involve an absolute waste of money on the part of States participating in it. The great mass of immigrants landing at Ellis Island have their destination fixed before they leave their European homes. In those homes are the places for State agents to work. Hon. G. W. Kolner, commissioner of agriculture of Virginia, who is doing a great practical work in attracting desirable settlers to Virginia, is one of those individuals who has been impressed by that fact, and he is convinced that in European lands is the field for the operations of agents of States seeking immigrants. This conviction is in line with the practice during many years of the railroad companies and other forces which have done so much to direct settlers to the West and Northwest, and it is the wise one to be impressed upon officials of Southern States seeking to bring in the men needed to give the world the benefits of full development of Southern resources. The State agent working abroad on a business basis should be able to eliminate from the immigration problem all the difficulties involved in discussion of desirability and undesirability.

Advertisements of Southern localities offering special advantages for the location of manufacturing enterprises will be found on pages 62, 63 and 64.

NEGRO SHIFTLESSNESS.

It appears that not only in its Savannah plant, but in those at North Montgomery, Mobile, Birmingham and Memphis, the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. is to introduce Italian labor. In an interview in the Montgomery Advertiser Superintendent S. O. Izler of the company is quoted in explanation of the move.

He says that it is not a question of wages, but of getting men to do the work. During the year 500 men have been on the payroll of the Montgomery plant, but they were negro laborers who hardly averaged during the entire year 200 men a day, and at times the plant had hardly a sufficient number of men to keep the machinery going. Two or three years ago, when common labor received 50 cents a day, better results were obtained, for, since the negroes have been receiving \$1.50 a day they will not work with any degree of constancy.

The experience of Superintendent Izler has been similar to that of many other employers of labor in the South. Many negro laborers act upon the principle that \$3 a week is all they need. When they receive but 50 cents a day they will work six days in the week, but when they receive \$1.50 a day they are able to make in two days enough to enable them to loaf for the rest of the week. Few of them seem to have any

thought for the morrow. The only means of compelling them to work or to move on is to bar them from jobs at which they will not stick, and the only way to do that is to bring in other labor.

FOREIGN MARKETS AND HOME DEMANDS.

We have recently had in many newspapers and magazines elaborate essays about the failure of American business men to develop a foreign trade commensurate with what seemed to be the opportunities. In this connection efforts are being made to have Congress authorize the appointment of a commission to study the cotton-goods trade of the Orient to find out why England has so large a part of that trade and the United States so little. Now and then the writers of the magazine stories on the subject berate American manufacturers for their shortcoming in not going out and capturing the world's trade. In most of these discussions the writers show their absolute lack of knowledge on the subject and their inability to understand the conditions surrounding our trade, domestic and foreign.

Broadly speaking, it may be said that every manufacturing industry in the United States is today crowded to the limit of its ability to secure labor. It is true our cotton mills ought to have a larger foreign trade, but how can they develop this when they are harassed as they are today by such a shortage of labor as to make it impossible to run their mills to full capacity? This is true not only as to the South, but as to New England. The chief trouble with our iron and steel makers is not lack of trade to absorb their output, but a lack of labor to produce what their customers are clamoring for. How can they, under such conditions, be expected to look for foreign trade? The entire country, from the farmer of the West and the farmer of the South, from the coal and ore miner to the iron and steel maker, from the cotton-mill owner as well as from the maker of the finer-finished goods, in machinery and iron and steel, is crying for labor and crying in vain.

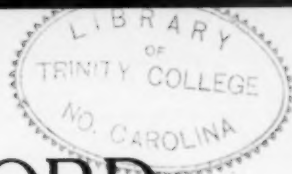
In this issue is published a letter from Mr. C. P. Goodyear of Brunswick, Ga., telling of how seriously the business interests of that section are hampered by the lack of labor. A New England manufacturer, with orders on hand sufficient to run his great plant two years night and day, finds it as difficult to secure skilled labor as the South finds it impossible to secure unskilled labor to handle its lumber and iron products. With domestic trade expanding at a rate never equaled before, with the incoming of 1,000,000 immigrants a year who not only become producers, but consumers, added to the natural growth of consumption throughout the country, it taxes the ability of the United States to meet the growing requirements of the American market.

Theoretically, it is true that by virtue of the natural advantages which we possess we ought to dominate the

world's markets in manufactured products. We have sufficient wealth to develop the manufacturing business to that point. We have the ability to measure up to competition with England and Germany in the world's markets, but we lack the labor to enable us to produce beyond our own domestic needs except to a limited extent here and there. In times of severe depression, such as we had in 1893, when the American market could not absorb our output, we were forced to look abroad, and we have continued from year to year to make a slight gain in our exports of manufactured goods. But the great fact which confronts us in the study of the development of the foreign trade is the absolute shortage of labor in America to do this. A leading business man of the South, a man whose business is today seriously restricted by the scarcity of labor, discussing this question recently, said that the South alone could easily absorb 1,000,000 new laborers a year for the next 10 years without any danger whatever to its institutions or its civilization. What is true of the South is true of many other sections. Everywhere throughout the land is heard the cry for workers. In the face of these facts we have a few visionary theorists on the one hand criticising American manufacturers for not capturing the world's foreign trade, and on the other hand a few agitators seeking to seriously restrict immigration under the plea that the rush of foreigners to our shores means the deterioration of American citizenship.

The history of the men who have made this country, of men who stand today among the foremost in science, in industry, in wealth, if truthfully written, would show that a very large percentage of leaders in American development are men of lowly foreign origin, but men who themselves or whose parents had the initiative, the energy and the virility to seek to find in America a land of opportunity, and what they have accomplished proves that they have measured up to their opportunity. For many years to come we can absorb and assimilate to their benefit and to the profit and benefit of our country many millions of the hardy workers and the downtrodden people of Europe. The very fact that they are willing to leave their native land to endure the trials and uncertainties of building a home in a country new to them is in itself proof that they have some inherent strength and force of character out of which good workers and good citizens can be developed.

The New York Life Insurance Co., in which the writer regrets to say he has a policy, has said in an advertisement, quoted in the New York Evening Post of December 2, that "no scintilla of evidence has been produced, not a claim has been made of graft on the part of any officer or any trustee of the New York Life." This statement the Post characterizes as a "monumental lie." Yes, the writer has a policy of 10 years' standing in the New York Life, and he has sent his proxy to Mr. Thomas W. Lawson of Boston. All our readers who have policies in that company are advised to do the same. Whatever



may be said of Mr. Lawson, his attitude toward the New York Life is proper, and through him is the only hope we now see of redress for the policy-holders. He fully commits himself to do what must issue to the advantage of the policy-holders; and he is a man of such large means as to be fully responsible for all his pledges.—*Western Recorder*.

May heaven help the poor unfortunate policy-holders should they follow the mistaken advice of the *Recorder*.

THE PAY OF DIRECTORS.

The recent disclosures in financial circles will more and more tend to make it difficult to secure men of ability and position as directors in corporations unless out of all this discussion there shall come about some radical change in the system of remuneration of directors and managers of great enterprises. It has been customary to secure as directors of large corporations men of prominence and of supposed probity in business affairs, remunerating them to the extent of \$5 or \$10 for every meeting which they attended, which might be once a week or once a month, and yet expecting them for such a pittance to give thought and study to the company's affairs. Some men have accepted these positions because of the supposed honor and publicity connected therewith, some to accommodate friends and some because of the opportunity which they would thus gain of learning of financial and business operations, and yet all thoughtful men in such positions must at times have felt that they were unfair to themselves in giving their time, their reputation and their business ability to the management of affairs of corporations in which they had very little financial interest, their only remuneration being the few dollars paid for weekly or monthly attendance, whereas they might in reality be giving many hours of study and thought at other times to the company's affairs. In all probability this system must be changed. Some new way of remuneration to directors of large corporations must be introduced. Either men must be paid large salaries commensurate with their abilities and the responsibilities which they assume, or else there must be some provision made by which directors and managers of such corporations shall share in the profits after a fair dividend has been paid to stockholders, or otherwise the right kind of men will not be available for positions of trust and responsibility in the management of large undertakings in which they have comparatively little financial interest. The men who can create and manage a great enterprise, whether it be a financial institution or an industrial undertaking, are worth far more than mere salaries. Capital is abundant. It is one of the cheapest things in the world. Often its owners scarcely know how to employ it to advantage. Every year it is becoming more and more common. But brains, energy, initiative and broad business ability are more and more difficult to find sufficient to meet the vast responsibilities and the vast opportunities of this day of vast undertakings. Men of creative powers generally prefer to be creating and developing their own enterprise, rather than creating and managing an enterprise based on the capital of others and in the success of which they have but a salaried interest. The man who can earn \$100,000 a year salary—and there are many men in this country worth more than that—could earn far more than that if in business for himself. The very ability that makes him worth \$100,000 would make him capable of

earning more than that. The director who stands before a community with the moral responsibility which necessarily rests upon him for the management of the money or the property of other people, unless he be doing it from altruistic motives, is either unjust to himself in giving the time and thought to the work for the present nominal remuneration or else he is tempted to seek to find some way in which to make the connection profitable. Much of the criticism against large salaries called forth by the insurance investigation in New York is absurd, for, as stated, the men who can command such salaries could earn more in developing their own business interests, and the question of the difference between a \$50,000 salary and a \$100,000 salary in the management of a vast corporation with its tens or hundreds of million dollars of business is too trifling to be considered when the question of getting the proper man is under consideration.

The criticisms against the methods of some of the insurance companies or against some of the particular men involved may be well deserved, but even here we as a people are running to absurd lengths. The ranting politician who, like Congressman Landis in his much-advertised maiden speech, denounces every great banking-house such as Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and J. P. Morgan & Co. merely because of their identification with the business operations of insurance companies in the buying and selling of securities, shows his entire unfitness to deal with any important business or legislative problem. The sensational newspaper that goes to similar extremes is injuring its own constituency and doing more harm than good, just as the deluded followers of the "wild man of Boston" were victims instead of victors by following his extravagant statements.

LAKE SUPERIOR IRON-ORE SITUATION.

In discussing the unprecedented condition in the Lake Superior iron-ore trade the *Iron Age* calls attention to the fact that in one and the same week the concluding shipments were made in an unparalleled season's movement, and in a whirl of buying which took within the week 90 per cent. of the merchant ores available for 1906 at an advance of 50 cents a ton over the basis of 1905. The water shipments of ore from the Lake Superior ranges are reported as something over 33,450,000 tons. Adding to this the all-rail shipments and the total for the year is estimated at 34,100,000 tons, against 14,024,000 tons in 1898 and 6,065,000 tons in 1893. In commenting on these remarkable figures the *Iron Age* says:

It is known that pig-iron production in recent years has not increased over the outputs of the years of the decade preceding 1900 in the way that recent Lake ore outputs have increased over the outputs of the nineties. One factor, plainly marked in the nineties, was the extension of the use of Lake ores to the exclusion of local ores. That phase of the movement is not marked now, the use of Lake Superior ores having become an exclusive use in a large part of the Northern iron-producing districts of the country. But there is an important element that must be reckoned in accounting for the rapid mounting of the Lake Superior total to unheard-of records. It is the gradual lessening in the average iron content of Lake ores. Eight or 10 years ago this average was 59 to 60 units of metallic iron. It is safe to say that the average iron content of the 34,000,000 tons shipped this year is between 54 and 55 per cent. In other words, about 3,000,000 tons of this year's shipments represent the diminution in iron content as compared with 10 years ago. In the old days, before the Carnegie and Oliver interests set the pace for ownership of iron

mines by consumers, the furnacemen insisted on having high-grade ores, and in many cases, in the sharp competition of those times, mines were robbed of the richest of their ores by wasteful mining methods, the less desirable ores being left in their places. Now that steel-works furnacemen are their own miners, the ores are taken out as they come, and judicious mixing is carried on at the mines, the policy being to remove the ore in the most orderly and economical way, looking to the future as well as to the present. The average shipment of today would not have been accepted by the merchant furnacemen of 10 or 12 years ago.

The days of skimming the cream of the Lake-ore deposits are over, and each year's instalment is brought down with a thorough realization that a great cavity that will never be filled has been left in the greatest and richest iron hills in the world.

These facts are all of very striking interest to the South. In that section the iron and steel business has practically just commenced. We are on the threshold of developments in the South's iron and steel industry which promise to make it more than fulfill all that has been anticipated for years past by the most ardent enthusiasts of Southern possibilities. What has so far been done in the utilization of Southern ores and coke and in the production of pig-iron and steel has been but to prove out the capabilities of this section. Henceforth the real work of development will go forward.

Mr. George H. Hull, secretary American Pig-Iron Storage Warrant Co., New York, writes to the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD as follows:

We are regular subscribers to the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD, and are thoroughly in sympathy with the great work which your paper is promoting in the general upbuilding of the South. It has always been our understanding that your paper was universally regarded as the foremost exponent of Southern progress, and the general recognition of its influence throughout that section could not fail to contribute largely to the value of its columns as an advertising medium.

A. W. Varnedoe, city clerk of Valdosta, Ga., with reference to an advertisement for an air compressor and fire pump for the city, writes to the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD as follows:

The results of said advertisements were all that we could ask for.

Mr. C. P. Stearns of Wyoming, Ohio, writes to the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD as follows:

Although having been a subscriber to your paper but a short time, I would say that it should be read by all men who are interested in the development of the South.

In a letter to the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD Mr. B. L. Weaver, general manager D. K. Cecil & Co., Henderson, N. C., writes:

I certainly appreciate getting your valuable weekly MANUFACTURERS' RECORD. I think it is a great industrial paper for the South, and a great paper and guide for contractors.

AGAINST GOVERNMENT RATE-MAKING.

The Southeastern and Western Kentucky Coal Operators have printed in circular form for general distribution the resolutions adopted at their meeting last month petitioning Congress against any legislation that will radically disturb prevailing conditions as to making and changing tariff rates of common carriers, and urging that while there are evils to be remedied, legislation giving any commission the power to make rates will not furnish any relief. The operators have a committee ready to co-operate with similar committees of other sections in bringing the matter before Congress. The committee consists of Messrs. James B. Speed, president North Jellico Coal Co., Louisville, Ky.; T. C. Du Pont, president Cen-

tral Coal & Iron Co., Wilmington, Del.; John B. Atkinson, president St. Bernard Mining Co., Earlinton, Ky.; W. R. Cole, president Crescent Coal Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Hywel Davies, vice-president and general manager Main Jellico Mountain Coal Co., Kenesee, Ky.

A MODEL MARKET.

Whether or not Baltimore has taken advantage of the opportunities presented for betterment by the great fire of February, 1904, is a question which finds its answer best in a walk in the "rebuilt district." On every hand can be seen evidences of progress that speak well for the remarkable manner in which the citizens of Baltimore have risen to an extraordinary occasion.

Of all the improvements that were made, none will be more productive of direct results than the reconstruction of its wholesale fish, produce and fruit markets on Center Market Space. Prior to the fire these markets were located in the bed of the street with a narrow driveway on either side, and consisted of a building occupied by the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of Mechanic Arts, under which was the retail market, while mere sheds served the purpose of the wholesale fish, fruit and produce markets.

The plans for the new markets provide for some very decided and commendable improvements, including their removal from the bed of the street and placing them on the eastern side of that thoroughfare, this new arrangement giving an unobstructed driveway 150 feet wide and extending from Baltimore street to the water-front, which will greatly facilitate the business of the marketmen.

The retail market and the night school of the Maryland Institute, which will be three stories in height, covers an area of 7700 square feet; the fish market, two stories in height, an area of 5130 square feet, and the produce and fruit market, two stories in height, an area of 44,164 square feet. These three buildings, facing on this broad and spacious driveway, will present a very imposing and symmetrical appearance, and are of an architectural design that is most pleasing and harmonious in every detail. The exterior of these buildings will be of brick with Indiana limestone, while the framework will be of steel, fireproofed with concrete of a substantial character in every particular, and will be equipped with every modern facility for the conduct of the business by its occupants. Offices will be provided on the second floor of the fish and produce market for the marketmen, and by a system of dumbwaiters and speaking tubes they will be able to keep in constant touch with their salesmen.

In their old quarters the amount of annual business transacted by the different commission men aggregated between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000, and they confidently predict that with the increased facilities provided for them by the city the amount of business transacted will reach the \$5,000,000 mark.

All of this work is being carried out under the Center Market Improvement Commission, which was appointed shortly after the fire, and there was placed at its disposal the sum of \$435,000, to which will shortly be added by the city council \$65,000, bringing the total amount to \$500,000.

All of the buildings were designed by the well-known architectural firm of Simonson & Pietsch of Baltimore, who have designed some of the most substantial structures in the burned district.

The contracts for the construction of the various buildings were to the following contractors: Retail market and night school of Maryland Institute, Charles McCaul Company of Philadelphia

at its bid of \$173,470; produce market, J. Henry Miller of Baltimore at his bid of \$119,067, and fish market to Charles L. Stockhausen of Baltimore at his bid of \$101,900. The contracts for the construction of the foundations for all of the markets were awarded to the Cranford Paving Co. of Washington at its aggregate bid of \$42,390.

In providing for these markets the city officials spared no efforts to obtain the best that was possible for the money, and frequent consultations were held with the committees from the different marketmen in order to obtain their views, and it is safe to say that when finished will be unexcelled by any of its kind in the country.

COLUMBIA.

In his annual report to the Chamber of Commerce of Columbia, S. C., Secretary E. B. Clark dealt at length upon the advantages of the city as an industrial center and stated that there are now invested in manufacturing enterprises there \$7,000,000, of which about \$5,000,000 are invested in cotton mills consuming annually 70,000 bales of cotton and turning out 80,000,000 yards of cloth. Since 1903 there have been erected in the city 411 structures costing \$1,711,500, while Columbia architects have in the meantime designed for other cities more than 300 buildings, aggregating in cost more than \$5,000,000. The wages paid by Columbia industries aggregate more than \$2,250,000 a year. The Chamber of Commerce re-elected Messrs. W. A. Clark, president; John J. Seibels, John L. Minnaugh and L. B. Dozier, vice-president; E. B. Clark, secretary; August Kohn, treasurer, with Messrs. W. E. Gonzales, Willie Jones, John T. Melton, B. R. Cooner and W. J. Murray, additional members of the executive committee.

WHEELING.

The Wheeling Board of Trade elected last week Messrs. H. C. Franzheim, president; A. L. White and James B. McKee, vice-president, and Allen Brock, Clarke Hamilton, Jr., George E. House, George W. Lutz, George J. Mathison, S. M. Rice, L. E. Sands, W. E. Stone, John Waterhouse, George Hook, George A. Laughlin, H. W. McLure, Cecil A. Robinson, W. Alfred Wilson and H. P. McGregor, directors. Mr. R. B. Naylor is the efficient secretary of the board, and in his annual report he summarized the movements for the advancement of Wheeling and West Virginia, in which the board has been so effective during the year.

INDICATIVE.

Sixteen carloads of fresh meat from the Swifts' packing-houses at Fort Worth, Texas, were shipped in refrigeration last week from Galveston consigned to Bremen. This shipment may be regarded as another step in the progress indicated by the establishment of the packing-houses at Fort Worth, with the cattle and the feedstuff close at hand. A demonstration that the fresh meats may be successfully shipped to foreign markets through Galveston will present an ideal combination for any industry, contiguity of material, plant and means of distributing the product.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

In his report for December 15 Col. Henry G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, shows that the amount of cotton brought into sight during 106 days of the present season was 6,310,112 bales, a decrease in the same period last year of 855,705 bales; the exports were 3,021,111 bales, a decrease of 756,403 bales; the takings were, by Northern spinners, 1,033,559 bales, an increase of 10,707 bales; by Southern spinners, 820,459 bales, an increase of 25,265 bales.

RISE IN SOUTHERN FARM VALUES.

Influence of the Increased Price of Cotton and of Diversification Upon Agricultural Interests.

In the twenty-odd years of its existence the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD has never published matter of more profound and far-reaching importance, not alone to the South, but to the business interests of the world, than the symposium which it presents today giving the testimony of bankers and others throughout the South indicating an advance in the value of farm lands of such magnitude that its influence can scarcely be overestimated. From the depression and slough of despair under the low price of cotton which prevailed for some years up to 1898-99 the Southern farmer has risen to a height of prosperity, and thus of optimism, which has not been known since 1860. While it is true that the industrial development of the South is going forward with amazing rapidity, it is nevertheless true that, by virtue of the extent of the agricultural interests of the South, agriculture is yet the foundation of the business of that section. A change from poverty to prosperity of the farmers, and a change from land without a selling value to land in demand at an advance of 50 to 150 per cent. over the nominal price of one or two years ago, is the most far-reaching development in Southern advancement of the last quarter of a century. It is far-reaching in many ways. It means that within the last year or two Southern farm properties have increased not less than \$1,000,000,000 in value, probably at least \$1,500,000,000. But more than that, it means that under this improved financial condition the Southern farmer has gained new courage, new backbone; that he has learned how to market his cotton crop; that he has fought to a finish the great battle as to whether the producer or the speculator is to control the price of his staple. Having won this fight, the entire handling of cotton from the field to the factory, whether the factory be in this country or in Europe, has entered upon an entirely new stage in its history. It also means that land will be more thoroughly cultivated, for the successful man, whether he be a farmer, a merchant or a manufacturer, is always better able to work to good advantage than the one who is fighting a losing battle. During the last six years the total value of the cotton crop, including seed, has been \$3,600,000,000, against \$2,190,000,000 for the preceding six years, showing a gain in the last six over the preceding six of over \$1,400,000,000. It is not, however, due to this great increase in cotton alone that the Southern farmer is in better shape. More and more has the diversification of agriculture gone on; more and more have fruit-growing and truck-raising, "hog and hominy" with the meathouse at home rather than in the West, been developed throughout the South.

In response to a letter of inquiry from the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD, bankers and business men throughout the cotton regions of the South have reported a remarkable advance in the agricultural lands

of this section, to which attention was briefly called in one of our recent issues. A study of these letters develops many facts of very great interest. Many of them tell of an advance in the selling value of farm lands ranging from 50 to 100 per cent. within the last two years, very few report less than 25 per cent. increase, and the average reports would indicate an increase of considerably over 50 per cent. in two years, and the larger part of it in the last 12 months. One correspondent in South Carolina says: "In many instances lands are selling for three and four times as much as they would have brought four or five years ago." Another correspondent in the same State writes that in his county there are seven banks with deposits aggregating \$1,000,000, most of it belonging to farmers, whereas 10 years ago there was only one bank with deposits of \$125,000. Another in the same State reports sales of farms in his section at a heavy advance, and gives as illustrations one case where a farm increased in selling price from \$3600 to \$8075 and another from \$7200 two years ago to \$20,000 a few months ago as indicative of the general conditions.

In Alabama land which sold five years ago at \$3.50 to \$5 an acre is now reported as bringing \$15 to \$20 an acre, while another correspondent in the same State says: "Our farm lands have advanced from 75 to 150 per cent. in value in one year, and in many cases even more," while from another part of the State reports come that there has been an increase in the past two years of 50 to 200 per cent.

Throughout the central South it is very generally stated that this increase is due mainly to the increasing prosperity of the farmers, and very largely brought about by the advance in cotton, cotton lands selling to a considerable extent on the basis of the price of cotton, at times rising or declining as cotton rises or declines through a period of years. In some parts of the central South the increase is also in part due to immigration, but this has as yet been a comparatively small factor except in Arkansas, Texas and other of the more southerly and southwestern States, where immigration has largely added to the general advance in farm lands.

In the tobacco districts of Tennessee, where the growers have made with equal success the same character of fight for better prices that the cotton-growers have made, there is reported a realization on the part of the farmers that when banded together they hold the whip-handle against all possible combinations to beat down the prices of their product, and that with this has come new courage and strength, new enthusiasm and greater optimism as to the future.

Throughout Virginia there has been a very considerable advance, due in part to improved cultivation, increased diversification, the raising of live-stock, and also in part to the purchase of many farm

properties by people from other sections.

The realization by the people of the entire South, bankers, merchants and farmers, of the power of co-operation in the proper handling and marketing of the two great staples, cotton and tobacco, has brought about a community of interest which is destined to exert a very great influence upon the entire business interests of the South and of that portion of the business world which is in any way dependent upon these staples or upon the general prosperity of the South.

The MANUFACTURERS' RECORD, with a full appreciation of what has been accomplished in the material upbuilding of the South during the last 20 years, reiterates the statement that the facts which it publishes today indicating the great increase in the prosperity of the agricultural interests of the South are fraught with greater power for good to this section than anything which we have had the privilege of publishing since our first issue, nearly a quarter of a century ago. The bankers' letters follow:

ALABAMA.

A Bale to the Acre.

Hogan Jackson, president Bank of Albertville, Albertville, Ala.:

"No more desirable conditions exist anywhere than on Sand mountain. This we consider the most promising agricultural section of Alabama. Owing to the prosperity of the farmers, as well as the general prosperity and development of all business interest, farm lands in many instances have advanced from 50 to 100 per cent. over their value a year ago. Lands here produce well (in many, many instances making a bale of cotton to the acre), are easily cultivated and are admirably adapted to diversified farming. The farms on Sand mountain range in size from 40 to 160 acres, owned by thrifty, progressive white people who do their own work, live at home, and who take great pride in their farms, bringing them each year up to a higher state of cultivation. We have here a growing and prosperous town, fine schools and splendid churches, and a citizenship the moral tone of which cannot be surpassed."

Fine Opportunity for Immigrants.

Benjamin Russell, president First National Bank, Alexander City, Ala.:

"Concerning the increased value of farm lands, have to say that we would consider that 25 to 30 per cent. would cover the advance of the past year. The advance is simply from general prosperity of the farmers. We have no incoming settlers, but have quite a few of outgoers every year for the West. There is plenty of room in this section for good class of immigrants and a fine opportunity for them to prosper. Farmers have more money in the banks here than ever before."

Farm Lands Still Comparatively Cheap.

W. P. G. Harding, president First National Bank, Birmingham, Ala.:

"My observation is that there has been a general increase in the value of farm lands in this vicinity during the past two or three years. In a number of cases values have doubled, and I am inclined to believe that the advance has been due more to the general prosperity of our farmers than to the incoming of settlers from other sections. The South, however, is the object of general attention just now, and the indications are that there will in the next few years be a considerable influx of people from other States. As compared with other sections, our farm lands

are still cheap, and conditions warrant the belief that the advance in values will continue for some time to come."

Have Felt the General Influence.

O. F. Luttrell, cashier Bank of Brewton, Brewton, Ala.:

"This immediate section is not, strictly speaking, a farming community. Still, farming lands have felt the influence of the general prosperity and have advanced in price, I should say, about 50 per cent. during the past one to two years, largely on account of incoming settlers, but partially, at least, on account of the prosperity of the farmers."

Due to General Prosperity.

B. A. Nowlin, president Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Collinsville, Ala.:

"There has been an advance in price of farm lands within the last year of 50 per cent., I think. This is due, not to immigration, but to the general prosperity of the country."

Can Give Settlers Best Inducements.

J. B. Meriwether, Demopolis, Ala.:

"Lands have advanced from 10 to 30 per cent., due to general prosperity of this section. We are receiving no new settlers at all, but need them badly, and can give them best inducements."

Improved Condition of Farmers.

J. F. Johnson, president Bank of Greenville, Greenville, Ala.:

"There has been a marked advance in the value of farm lands in this section the past two years, and we attribute it almost solely to the improved condition of farmers. It is not an uncommon thing for land which sold five years ago at from \$3.50 to \$5 an acre to bring now \$15 and \$20 an acre. There are some few settlers coming in all the time, but the real reason for the advance is as stated above."

Have Things in Plenty at Home.

L. E. Burford, president First National Bank, Hartford, Ala.:

"Our farm lands have advanced from 75 to 150 per cent. in their value of one year ago; in many cases more. It is principally due to general prosperity of our farmers. Only a few settlers have come in. We would be pleased to have more. This is a new country, and needs developing. The farmers are in fine condition financially, and have everything plentiful at their homes."

Follows the Price of Cotton.

W. J. McCain, Brockway & McCain, Livingston, Ala.:

"It is a fact that the value of farm lands has risen very materially within the last three years especially, and it is my opinion that this is largely due in this portion of the South to remunerative prices the farmers have received for cotton during these years. Most of the lands in this section are rented to tenants who pay cotton rent, and when cotton sells for 10 cents it makes the income from cotton lands very attractive, paying 15 to 25 per cent. on former value of these lands. There has been no immigration to central Alabama. Increase in selling value of lands in Sumter county above what it was five years ago is probably 25 to 50 per cent. Still the price of land is remarkably low here compared to many portions of the South. There are very few white persons living on the black line lands of this county, and they are only valued for the income they furnish rented to negro tenants. So you observe their selling value rises and declines with the price of cotton. This condition largely prevails throughout the black-land portion of Alabama, where most of the cotton in this State is grown. Increase in value of land in other portions of Alabama is largely due to general prosperity of this section and to the fact that lands in this State

have been ridiculously low compared with other sections."

Almost Impossible to Buy.

H. M. Sessions, vice-president Planters and Merchants' Bank, Ozark, Ala.:

"Farming lands in this section have advanced in the past two years from 50 to 200 per cent. It is almost impossible to buy any at reasonable figures."

Several Factors Potent.

N. C. Elting, cashier First National Bank, Florence, Ala.:

"The value of farm lands in this section has increased from 50 to 100 per cent. in the past two years. In many instances the enhancement has exceeded these figures. In my opinion, the high price of cotton, the great prosperity in this section and the accession of a very excellent class of farmers from the Northwest have been the potent factors that have brought about this very desirable condition of affairs."

ARKANSAS.

Large Influx of Settlers.

C. H. Hogan, cashier Independence County Bank & Trust Co., Batesville, Ark.:

"The farm lands of this section of the State of Arkansas have increased in value very materially in the last two years, perhaps as much as 50 per cent.; likewise has there been a great advance in town and city property. To be conservative, will say that the advance in the selling price of both has been at least 33 1/3 per cent. This advance in this section of the State is due, first, to the high price of cotton and other farm produce, making any kind of a farm a fair investment and placing its owner in a generally prosperous condition and not very desirous of selling; second, to a large influx of settlers from Missouri, Kansas and other Western and Central States, thereby creating a large demand for farms and homes. Farms that sold two years ago for \$2.50 to \$5 per acre are now bringing \$5 to \$10 per acre, this being the uplands. The bottom lands that sold for from \$25 to \$40 per acre can hardly be bought now at all, and if so, for not less than \$50, and in some instances as high as \$75 per acre. The country is in a very prosperous condition just now, and the people seem contented with their lot. Money is fairly easy, though there is quite a demand, which has a tendency to keep up a high rate of interest. This, though, may be an inflated, abnormal condition, and with a large cotton crop next year, which is almost sure to follow the shortage of this year, and a heavy fall in the price, the value of farm lands are also likely to decrease correspondingly. We hope not, and trust that the present values and high tide of prosperity may continue for years to come."

Following Railroad Building.

E. J. Loop, cashier Baxter County Bank, Cotter, Ark.:

"Farm lands in this vicinity have advanced 25 per cent. during the last year. This advance is caused largely by the opening up of the country by the White River Railroad, and the increased value is due to new men coming in. The railroad will be completed by January 1, and within the next year farm property will advance 50 per cent. Our farmers have had a very prosperous year, and are in good condition."

Diversification Has Helped.

W. J. Echols, president Merchants' National Bank, Fort Smith, Ark.:

"There has been a very decided increase in value of farm lands, probably 50 to 100 per cent., in past five years, but possibly not more than 10 to 20 per cent. in the past 12 months. This advance is due largely to prosperity of farmers, the

earning capacity of the lands, which has been materially increased by the higher price of cotton and by diversifying crops. Immigration, of course, has helped the advance, and will continue to be a factor as the people in the more thickly-populated States of the North learn more of the fertility of our lands, their comparative cheapness, the certainty of crops and the health of our climate."

General Advance in the South.

G. P. George, president Citizens' Bank, Hamburg, Ark.:

"The advance in the price of farming lands here is something wonderful. Lands that could have been readily purchased 24 months ago for \$5 an acre cannot now be purchased for \$10 an acre. It is safe to say that the value of lands in this section has doubled in value in the last three years, and is still advancing in price. I believe the general advancement and development of the business interests generally throughout the South is responsible for this rise in the values of our lands. Arkansas is the greatest place on earth for people with limited means. Any honest, hardworking man can make here from \$500 to \$1000 a year farming. This (Ashley) county is fast filling up with people from the more densely settled sections of the North, and it is not far away when our lands will even double their present values."

The Rise in Cotton.

J. H. Hall, cashier Cleveland County Bank, Kingsland, Ark.:

"Land has advanced very materially in the last few years all the way from 25 to 50 per cent. This, we think, is attributable mainly to the advance in cotton. The rise in cotton has inspired our farmers with new zeal, and they are better pleased with the future outlook; consequently, think more of their homes and hold them for better prices."

Quite an Active Demand.

B. H. Kuhl, vice-president State National Bank, Texarkana, Ark.:

"There has been a decided increase in the value of our farm lands during the past year, I should say as much as 25 per cent., and although we have been afflicted with an extremely short crop in this territory, there seems to be still quite an active demand for this class of property. We are getting in a number of new settlers here from the middle West, and I think that the increase in the value of land is largely due to this fact. I look for a still larger increase in values within the next two years, as our farming lands are no doubt cheaper proportionately than any in the South. At the same time, they are fertile and very productive, and there is a better opportunity for a poor man in this section than almost any other I know of."

Rents Have Increased.

W. T. Bispham, cashier Randolph County Bank, Pocahontas, Ark.:

"The cotton lands, that is, the bottom lands in this county (Randolph) along the Frisco Railway have increased in value in the last year or two from 50 to 100 per cent. The cause is general prosperity and incoming settlers. Cotton lands in the bottom section rent for from \$5 to \$6 per acre cash, and in share rent one-quarter delivered this year will pay as high as \$7 and \$8 per acre, owing to good price of cotton."

Where Crops Failed.

B. C. Powell, cashier Merchants and Planters' Bank, Camden, Ark.:

"From the information that I have been able to gather I am of the opinion that farm lands have made no material increase in value within the past year in this section of the State. However, there has been such a marked advance within the

past four years that no doubt the impression has gotten out that it was within the past year. Farm lands of every description have advanced at least 100 per cent. within the past four years, but, as I stated above, I do not think any of this advance has been within the past year. The reason for no advance the past year is that we have had two almost complete failures in our cotton crop, and there is very little money among the farmers with which to purchase land."

At the Top Notch.

R. E. L. Eagle, cashier Merchants and Planters' Bank, England, Ark.:

"Lonoke county produced more cotton than any county in the State in 1904, and England is the center of the best farming lands in the county. But owing to the fact that we made an extremely short crop this season, possibly the shortest in the history of the country, and for that reason prices in real estate have had no material change over the valuation of previous years. In our opinion, lands in this section are the best values at the present prices of any farming lands in the cotton section. This has been brought about because of the unusual short crop. The land near the center of this county, some 18 miles north of here, has increased in valuation within the last 12 months 100 per cent. They have just recently discovered that those lands are especially adapted to the raising of rice. With a good crop next season in this section it would be hard to find any farming lands for sale at anything like a reasonable price; in fact, there is very little offered for sale just at this time, even with the failure in crops that we have just gone through."

FLORIDA.

Changes in Ten Years.

T. W. Hentz, Marianna, Fla.:

"Our Southland is coming to the front in leaps and bounds. Lands that could be bought in this section 10 years ago for \$1 an acre are now largely sought after for from \$10 to \$20 an acre."

GEORGIA.

Tenants Out of Debt.

S. Lemon Banking Co., Acworth, Ga.:

"The farmers seem to be very prosperous. They have made good crops and got good prices, and men are lending money that have been borrowers before. White and black tenants have paid out of debt and are depositing money in the bank. Land has advanced from 25 to 50 per cent., and in some instances 100 per cent. The country is generally building up. Farmers are building better houses and seem more content than ever. Our population is increasing, both in country and town, from other points."

Settlers Coming In.

J. P. Munnerlyn, assistant cashier Albany National Bank, Albany, Ga.:

"Farm lands have advanced fully 50 per cent. in value in the last two or three years. This is due to the prosperity of the farmers and to the fact that there has been some new settlers coming in who have been buying farm lands."

Impossible to Keep the South in the Background.

Jacob Phinizy, president Georgia Railroad Bank, Augusta, Ga.:

"Farming lands in this section have enhanced very much in value in the last few years. I do not know that the enhancement this year over last year has been material, but there has been a steady increase owing to the high prices of cotton. If the present price of cotton continues for a few years longer the enhancement will be very much greater. Lands in this section that sold 10 years ago, or say 6 years ago, for \$15 an acre now bring \$30 to \$40 an acre. There is no doubt in the

world that the South is in a good financial condition, and farming lands well located are the best investments a person could put their money in. It is impossible to keep the South in the background with 10-cent cotton, and if this state of affairs continues for many years I believe it to be a practical proposition that if a Chinese wall was built around the South she would be entirely independent of other sections of this country. There is no country upon the face of the earth like it, and no place like Augusta."

Farms Being Improved.

E. J. Perry, cashier Bainbridge State Bank, Bainbridge, Ga.:

"In the last five years farm lands have advanced from 100 to 500 per cent. The advance is due to the general prosperity of the farmers, and not to incoming settlers. All farming property in this county is being annually improved, latest models of machinery are used, good houses are built, better stock is bought in every way, and the farming interest is on a firm and prosperous basis."

Material Increase in Price.

W. B. Shadburn, president Shadburn Banking Co., Buford, Ga.:

"In the price of land in this territory there has been in the past year a very material increase, ranging all the way from 25 to 100 per cent., according to the particular locality. We have lands in this immediate neighborhood that could not be bought for \$50 per acre. As far back as a year ago \$25 per acre for any land in this section of the State would have been considered a big price. Now it is a common occurrence for sales to be made at this price per acre, and more. The writer has just sold a tract of land at \$20 per acre which at one year ago would have been considered high at half the price. This condition has been brought about solely from the prosperous condition of the people in general, and not to the incoming of any settlers, as we have none of these."

Georgia's Varied Products.

G. Gunby Jordan, president Third National Bank, Columbus, Ga.:

"It is true that there has been a marked and decided increase in the value of farm lands in our whole State and in our own section. The general prosperity and development of all business interests has had much to do with this; also the further fact that new people are coming to our State both from other States and some few of them from abroad. The conditions in our section were never better where people are well employed. We could give immediate employment to 600 to 800 people in our own community the day they arrive. In the country the diversification of crops and the lucrative price cotton has been bringing, together with the well-known reputation of and consequent good price obtainable for Georgia peaches, Georgia melons, Georgia wool, Georgia pine and Georgia cane syrup, all give increased opportunities for labor in the country itself. Hence lands are being sought for not only for investment, but for location of people who desire to get the benefits of the wonderful opportunities of agriculture. Some of the most marvelous advances in Georgia lands have come to our knowledge in the last few years, and we have seen sales in the past 10 years which show 500 per cent. advance in the original price. There is no doubt about it, the South is in the saddle."

Excellent Results from Crops.

Andrew J. Hansell, cashier Bank of Randolph, Cuthbert, Ga.:

"There has been a healthful advance in land values in this section, due, we believe, to the general prosperity of the

planters and the excellent results from crops the past two seasons."

Steadily Advancing.

Wm. J. Eakes, cashier Bank of Rockdale, Conyers, Ga.:

"Farm lands in this section have been steadily advancing for the past three years. About the average now here is \$30 per acre."

More Intensified Culture.

D. W. Wilson, cashier Bank of Duluth, Duluth, Ga.:

"In this portion of Georgia there has been a material advance in the price of farm lands, say from 25 to 50, and in a few instances 100 per cent., due principally to the general prosperity of the farmers, brought about by the high price of cotton. The farm lands in this section are so high that small farmers are forced to go to the southern part of the State, where land is cheaper. This is bringing about a diversification of crops here and more intensified farming on the best land, giving more range for cattle-raising, and it is largely on account of this that the development of the land has kept up with the price of cotton. Most farms are being well supplied with improved machinery and good stock."

The Price of Cotton.

J. C. Turner, cashier Jefferson Banking Co., Jefferson, Ga.:

"Within the past three years lands in Jackson county have advanced 100 per cent. You cannot buy any land for less than \$20 per acre. Choice lands bring \$30 to \$40 per acre. Advance is due solely to general prosperity; increased price of cotton."

A Very Material Increase.

J. W. Cabaniss, president Exchange Bank of Macon, Macon, Ga.:

"There has been a very material increase in the price of lands through this part of our State, differing very much in different localities, but where the lands are convenient to railroads there has been, I should think, an average increase of at least 50 per cent. in the price of our lands. I think this is wholly attributable to the general prosperity of the farmers here, and consequently the demand for farming lands. We have had very little if any influx of settlers from other parts of the country in this part of our State."

A Profitable Business.

Reynolds Banking Co., Reynolds, Ga.:

"It is true that the market value of farming lands in this section shows a considerable increase for the past several years. This is not due here to immigration, for none from other sections or countries has come here. The farmers are in prosperous condition, and farming at the present prices for farm products is a profitable business. The advance in prices is due to this cause."

More Than Usual Changing Hands.

W. P. Simpson, president Exchange Bank, Rome, Ga.:

"I think farm lands in this section have advanced during the last 12 months from 10 to 25 per cent., according to location, and many more are changing hands than usual."

Help by Manufactories.

W. J. West, W. J. West & Co., bankers, Rome, Ga.:

"Both city and farm properties have very materially advanced in price during the past 12 months. I should think the increase would amount to 25 to 40 per cent., possibly more in some instances. I am inclined to the view that farmers are becoming more intelligent, tilling the land better. The price of cotton has also been of very material help, and then manufactories take all small crops, chickens, butter, eggs for consumption. I do not think

there has been any considerable influx of population such as would make values appreciate except as suggested for factory help. The farmers in this section are becoming the moneyed class, and if the present prosperity continues will be the investors of this section."

From Mortgagees to Money Lenders.

J. F. Lee, cashier Royston Bank, Royston, Ga.:

"Farm lands in this section have increased in value 75 to 100 per cent. within the past five years. Farmers who a few years ago had their lands tied up by mortgages are now money lenders and our best depositors. The general conditions of this section are more prosperous than at any time since the Civil War. This is brought about by the advancement in cultivation and management and the better education of the farmer."

Cotton and Timber Lands Lead.

N. K. Bitting, cashier Bank of Commerce, Summerville, Ga.:

"I do not think that our lands in this section have advanced as much as 50 or 100 per cent. in the last year, but there has been a steady increase in value of both farm and city property for the past five or six years. Cotton and timber lands have taken the lead. Fruit lands have also advanced very rapidly. I came to this section in 1891. Some land that was offered at \$1 per acre at that time will sell for \$10 now. Of course, this is an extreme case. I think farm lands have advanced at least 100 per cent. in the past five years. Increase is principally from advance in price of cotton and fruit culture, and largely to diversification of crops, although we have had some settlers from other sections."

General Prosperity of Farmers.

A. D. Brown, cashier People's Bank, Talbotton, Ga.:

"Farm lands have increased in value in this county 33 1/3 per cent., caused by the general prosperity of the farmers."

Prosperity and Immigration.

E. P. S. Denmark, vice-president Merchants' Bank of Valdosta, Valdosta, Ga.:

"In our judgment, the selling value of farm lands in Southern Georgia is more than 100 per cent. in excess of six or seven years ago, and this advance in price has been caused by the general prosperity of the farmers and the incoming settlers from other sections."

A Speculative Influence.

J. F. Lewis, president Citizens' Bank, Valdosta, Ga.:

"Farm lands have advanced in price in this section from 100 to 200 per cent., due principally to several reasons as follows: Increased price of cotton, increase of population, farmers more prosperous, improved methods of farming giving a greater yield per acre than formerly, and, to some extent, speculation in lands in the towns and cities as well as in the country. As to timber lands, the increased price of naval stores and lumber has advanced them, and also speculation to some extent."

Held for Higher Prices.

E. A. Rozier, president Bank of Sparta, Sparta, Ga.:

"Several causes have contributed to the advancement of our lands; chiefly, however, is it due to the advance price of cotton, and incidentally to improved roads and the moving in of settlers. Our lands were really too low in price, and attracted investors and settlers and began to move up. When cotton was five and six cents per pound our lands on the average were bringing \$5 and \$6 per acre, and since cotton has been bringing 10 cents and more these same lands are \$10 and more per acre. For every advance of one cent

on cotton land would advance about \$1 per acre, and the same ratio holds with farm labor in this section. When cotton was five and six cents farm hands got \$5 and \$6 per month and board. Now that cotton is 10 cents and more, they get \$10 and more per month and board. Not a great deal of land is being offered for sale in this section, it being held for higher prices."

According to Locality.

J. E. Dunson, president La Grange Banking & Trust Co., La Grange, Ga.:

"There has been an increase in value within the last two years from 20 to 50 per cent., and in some instances as much as 100 per cent. This increase has been more in some localities than in others, and higher-priced lands in populated communities have appreciated in value more than the cheaper lands in sparsely-settled sections. The advance is due to the prosperity of the farmers and the general prosperity of all other interests resulting therefrom."

Cotton the Basis of Southern Prosperity.

Harvie Jordan, president Southern Cotton Association, Atlanta, Ga.:

"I beg to say that there has been a material advance in the price of land in this State within the past two or three years, averaging from 25 to 30 per cent., according to the location. This heavy enhancement in the value of real estate is largely due to the good prices for cotton that have prevailed since 1900. Better roads are being built, first-class schoolhouses equipped and the country is being made much more desirable each year. Believing, as I do, that cotton is the basis of Southern prosperity, I cannot but attribute the present splendid impetus which has been given to farm values to the increase in the price of our staple. I believe that we are just entering upon the threshold of a new era in the South, and that the present basis of prosperity is merely the beginning of the wonderful development that is to follow, not only in agriculture, but in commercial, industrial and financial lines. So long as the price of cotton is maintained at a profit to the grower the future of the South is absolutely safe."

Farmers Who Do Not Owe a Red.

G. L. Hubbard, cashier First National Bank, Commerce, Ga.:

"I do not think the price of land has increased as much as 50 per cent. in the last year, but think it has increased as much as 25 or 30 per cent. In the last few years there has been an increase of from 50 to 100 per cent., I think. I attribute the advance to the prosperity of the country. There is more money with the farmers now than has been in a long time. This statement, I think, is borne out by the amount of deposits of the farmers. Quite a lot of them have cotton to sell and money in their pockets and do not owe a red. Of course, there are others who do owe some, and always will be some of this class. But as a general thing the farmers in this section have more money than they have had in a number of years."

Farming Class Better Fixed.

Wm. L. Kendrick, cashier Bank of Sharon, Sharon, Ga.:

"Farm lands have increased in value from 25 to 200 per cent. without any immigration at all. The farmers and those who own lands positively refuse to sell at any price. This is caused by the better fix financially of the farming class."

LOUISIANA.

Values on a Solid Basis.

W. F. Dillon, president First National Bank, Shreveport, La.:

"The advance in farm land in the last

five or six years has been from 50 to 100 per cent., in many cases much more, but those cases were rather abnormal. Incoming settlers have contributed somewhat to this advance, but the general prosperity of the Southern country will account for most of it. While the crops in this section are practically short this season, owing to heavy rains last spring and summer, we see no reason why values should not be maintained; in fact, values are on a solid basis, and, if any change, it should be one of appreciation instead of a decline."

Rice and Sugar Interests.

A. J. Golden, cashier First National Bank, Abbeville, La.:

"Within the past five years farm lands have advanced from \$3 to \$15 per acre and from \$8 to \$30 per acre. Higher-priced lands also show a marked increase in value, but not proportionately. During the past year values have been steady, no general increase being observed, but the remarkable advance above noted has been fixed, and prices have a strong upward tendency. The temporary halt is due to the great depression in the rice industry during 1904. The increase is due to the development of the rice and sugar interests and the rapid settlement and culture of lands which have long lain idle. Immigrants have contributed their quota, but not to the extent desired, the number of newcomers being comparatively small. The possibilities of this section are still unknown, even to the native, and if a concerted effort was made to attract thrifty settlers from the more crowded States land values would soar to figures commensurate with their fertility and the wide range of products they yield. That a still greater advance is a near probability is a recognized fact, and local investors are wisely putting their money in land. The crying need of this section is capital, capital, capital. With money to improve and cultivate the soil, build sugar refineries, cotton gins, oil mills and kindred industries land about here would be cheap at \$100 an acre."

Lands in Good Demand.

Bank of West Feliciana, St. Francisville, La.:

"Farm lands in this (West Feliciana) parish are in good demand, from the hill-tops at \$5 per acre to \$20 for creek bottoms. Real estate is steadily improving in value here."

In the Timber Section.

Phil. T. Lewis, cashier Jackson Parish Bank, Jonesboro, La.:

"This is largely a timber section, consisting in the main of oak and long-leaf pine, which, of course, is very valuable to land-owners. However, these stave mills and saw-mill plants are for the present retarding farming interests to some extent, but the finances of the section are in a healthy condition. We have a good strong productive grade of land, and our people who devote their energy to farming are either standing still or coming to the front. The land produces a diversity of crops—corn, cotton, potatoes, cane, hay, peas, oats and a number of incidental products. It is reasonably cheap, and a vast amount of it needs improving into a state of cultivation. Health is excellent, and we have a good town and school facilities. We recommend this section to prospectors, and cordially invite incoming settlers."

Few Settlers Coming.

J. C. Snyder, cashier Bank of Norwood, Norwood, La.:

"In this locality farm lands have increased in value in the last 15 years fully 100 per cent., and would find a ready sale accordingly. There has been at no time anything in the nature of a boom, but rather a steady and substantial enhance-

ment in value, due to general prosperity among the farmers and merchants. There have been very few incoming settlers from other sections."

MISSISSIPPI.

Short Crop a Drawback.

H. J. R. Lann, president Monroe Banking & Trust Co., Aberdeen, Miss.:

"Farm lands have advanced within the past year an average of 15 per cent., and would have no doubt been much greater but for the short crop produced from too much rain, thereby disabling the farmers, to whom the advance is principally due. We have general prosperity, in which the farmers participate very fully, notwithstanding crops were not up to expectation."

Will Pay 20 Per Cent.

J. C. Price, vice-president Bank of Batesville, Batesville, Miss.:

"Land has advanced from 25 to 100 per cent., owing to the high price of cotton, foodstuff and timber, timber having advanced beyond all reason. We have a nice country, well watered, climate second to none. The prices of land are not too high, as they can be cultivated to an advantage and made to pay from 12 to 20 per cent. even on the present value."

Improved Methods of Farming.

J. C. Stanley, president Bank of Booneville, Booneville, Miss.:

"Farming lands in this (Prentiss) county within the past five or six years have advanced in price from 50 to 100 per cent. This is to be accounted for first by the improved method of farming, using such agricultural implements enabling the farmer to cultivate a larger acreage to the hand, and by the price realized from the sale of cotton and cottonseed, making cotton-raising a profitable business. We have had but few settlers from other sections."

Where a Man Can Live Like a Lord.

C. A. Johnston, president First State Bank, Columbus, Miss.:

"The advance in the value of farm lands hereabouts has been slow, gradual, but steady, the past six years. When cotton was selling at five cents they were being sold by creditors at \$3 to \$10 an acre. Just then W. P. Brown and F. B. Haynes saw the situation and commenced 'bulling' cotton. As they lifted the price of the product the lands lifted themselves, and today the mortgages are all about lifted and lands hard to buy. Values are now \$15 to \$40 as against \$3 to \$10 an acre. In West Mississippi delta lands have improved in value even in a greater proportion. From 1866 to 1890 it was a hard proposition to 'make buckle and tongue meet.' Cotton at five to eight cents, interest at 10 to the limit, there was no money to the producer; negroes left the fields for the mines and railroads. Young men had seen their fathers fail for years at 'raising 5-cent cotton for 10-cent interest,' and they came to town. Ten-cent cotton and no interest to pay have changed all this. Things are on a parity. King Cotton was slow to move, but he has come into his own, bringing gladness and prosperity to all his kingdom. It is difficult to realize that the South's export of raw cotton alone the past six years has brought into the United States over \$1,500,000,000 in gold. This is what brought about, this is what established 'the gold standard.' The lands that did it are improving in fertility and price as the years come on. The immigration to the South is practically nil. A few Italians are being brought into West Mississippi and Louisiana, but not enough to reckon. A man can take 10 acres of Mississippi land, be walled in and never come out for anything save salt. He can produce every fruit, vegetable, cereal, cattle and cotton, live like

a lord and have cotton to sell. Our lands are increasing in value steadily just among ourselves, not speculatively, but intrinsically."

Demand Greater.

John F. Osborne, cashier Bank of Corinth, Corinth, Miss.:

"I think in the last five years farm lands in this county have advanced in value something like 100 per cent. and the demand is greater than it was five years ago."

Phenomenal Prosperity.

W. S. Pettis, cashier Bank of Ellisville, Ellisville, Miss.:

"A conservative estimate on the increased value of farm lands in this section within the past 12 months would be 50 per cent. This advance is due both to the general prosperity of the farmers and to the incoming of settlers from other sections. The industrial advance has been greater in this section than anything else. Timber lands have advanced from \$1 per acre 12 years ago to \$40 per acre. Our prosperity is simply phenomenal."

More Money Among Farmers Than Since the War.

R. S. McLain, president Citizens' Bank, Gloster, Miss.:

"The price of farm lands as well as all other real estate, whether it be in town or country, has very materially advanced within the last few years. A few years ago lands hardly had a market value; not so today. There is no locality in our section now where lands have no market value. I mean by that, a few years ago you could not sell land whenever you desired, but now land will sell anywhere. If it is offered somebody will buy it at a price far beyond what it would bring three or four years ago. Lands in some neighborhoods in this section have risen in value 300 per cent. within five years; in some instances more than this. There is more money among the farmers than since the war. The farmers are much more prosperous than ever before. All this is because of the general prosperity of the country. We have had fine crops here for a number of years in succession until this year. Last year an extraordinary crop was made of all kinds raised here. This year cotton will not be hardly 50 per cent. of last year. The corn crop is also not good this year, but it is largely made up in other food crops, such as potatoes, etc. The general prosperity has not been on account of any incoming of population, for there has not been anything of this kind. The increase of banks has had much to do with the general prosperity of the country. They have made money easy to get and put money in circulation. No one feels now that by mortgaging his property he stands the chance of losing it. He did a few years ago. It was not uncommon a few years ago for lands to sell to satisfy deeds in trust or other mortgages because of failure to meet payments. Such is rare now. It is because land now has a market value. There has been a great increase in banks all over Mississippi. Every town of 100 inhabitants almost now has a bank. This has very materially helped out the general prosperity. The high price of cotton now very much helps out for the short crop. The country will not feel much the short crop. Ever since the new Constitution of Mississippi went into force the country has been improving. Stability of white supremacy was then established, and the whites were encouraged and took new heart. Taxes have been reduced and confidence established. It took the country a long time to emerge from the days of gloom and despair of reconstruction times. The negroes now enjoy themselves without meddling in politics. They are partaking of the general prosperity of the

country, and seem willing for the white man to control policies of legislation and the government of the country. They seem to realize that this is best for all, and they are content."

Population Trebled.

N. B. Crawford, president Bank of Houston, Houston, Miss.:

"Lands of all kinds have advanced at least 33 1/3 per cent. Lands around Houston have advanced 100 per cent., caused both by prosperity of farmers and immigration. The population of Houston has trebled itself in last two years."

Hard Hit by Rains.

H. W. Weston, Lexington, Miss.:

"I think lands in this immediate section have increased in value not more than 10 or 15 per cent., though in the last five years land values have almost doubled. Last year this territory made a fine crop, but this year it is very hard hit by the spring and summer rains, and it is freely predicted that receipts will not be over 75 per cent. of normal. Bets are offered on this basis and no takers. However, the country is prosperous, with better houses, better furnished, land better cultivated and cleaner and stock in good condition. Immigration so small as hardly to be worthy of notice."

Western Capital Seeking Investment

Hon. Charles Scott, Rosedale, Miss.:

"There has been a very material increase in the value of farm lands in this part of the South. A few years ago improved lands in the Yazoo-Mississippi delta could be purchased at prices ranging from \$25 to \$35 per acre. The same lands can be capitalized now on a basis of \$50 to \$75 per acre. Choice timber lands not a great while since sold in this section at from \$5 to \$8 per acre. The same lands now command prices ranging from \$12 to \$20 per acre, and in some exceptional cases, I am informed, \$25 per acre has been paid for choice tracts of woodland. This marked enhancement in values, in my opinion, arises from two causes:

"1st. The prosperity of the farmers and the general prosperity and development throughout the South.

"2d. Because of the large number of immigrants coming into this country from every section, notably from the Northwest. I am advised that a great deal of Western capital is seeking investment here, and am informed by these investors that they can sell their lands in Illinois, Iowa and the adjoining States at prices ranging from \$100 to \$150 per acre. With the proceeds of such sales they buy lands here on the basis already mentioned and get more net revenue per acre from our lands than they were able to realize per acre for their more costly lands in the Northwest. Such investments, of course, are very attractive, without taking into consideration the further increase in values which must inevitably take place within the next few years. I venture to prophesy with a degree of confidence that within a decade our improved lands advantageously located in the Yazoo-Mississippi delta will readily command from \$100 to \$125 per acre and choice woodland will advance in proportion."

Stimulated to Buy.

R. L. Covington, cashier Bank of Hazlehurst, Hazlehurst, Miss.:

"Farm lands in this immediate section have increased at least 50 per cent. in the past year. In some instances lands that sold for \$3 or \$4 an acre several years ago are now bringing \$20 an acre. The cause for this increase are many. The main reason, I believe, is that the people have the money to pay these advanced prices, and they are stimulated to do so on account of the general prosperity of the country and the bright outlook for the future. The

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lands in this section are especially adapted to truck farming, and this industry has been increasing for several years until now thousands of acres are planted in vegetables."

NORTH CAROLINA.

Improved Implements.

J. H. Rose, cashier Bank of Benson, Benson, N. C.:

"The advance has been coming steadily for the past five years. It is due to the increased practice farming, by use of practical implements, and increased population, together with a due portion of prosperity among the farmers. No immigration. Increase is from 50 to 100 per cent."

In Piedmont Carolina.

D. A. Tompkins, president and engineer D. A. Tompkins Company, Charlotte, N. C.:

"It is my opinion that within the last 20 years the lands of the Piedmont region of North Carolina and South Carolina have increased in value more than 100 per cent. I believe that 50 or 60 per cent. of this increase has been within the last five years."

Natives Appreciate Real Value.

M. McD. Williams, cashier Bank of Faison, Faison, N. C.:

"In this section the advance has been growing for past three years. The variety of soils on a given area is so great that almost any crops can be grown here. Truck shipments begin in February and continue until August, when cotton, tobacco and the home consumption crops are ready. The advance in prices is not from influx of strangers, but the appreciation by natives of the real value of the lands, adding to their holdings when opportunity offers. We will gladly welcome thrifty strangers that will aid in further developments. During past three years three banks have been organized within the county, aggregate deposits \$200,000, while the business of the older banks has not been pulled away. Systematic care and slow marketing of the cotton crop will greatly aid in the further advance of the South."

Two Notable Advances.

R. L. Davis, R. L. Davis & Bros., general merchants and cotton buyers, Farmville, N. C.:

"There has been a general advance in farm lands throughout this section, in many cases the selling value of farming lands being 300 per cent. over their value of 10 years ago. I have a case in mind where a tract of land was sold 10 years ago for \$4200 from which the purchaser afterward sold \$2000 worth of timber and only a few days ago consented to accept \$8000, and when a purchaser appeared the offer was refused and the same party then offered \$9000, which was also refused. I also recall another case where a tract was sold for \$4250 10 years ago to two persons, who divided the tract between themselves, and this week one of the parties sold his share of the tract for \$5750. The selling values of land are 20 to 25 per cent. above their values of one year ago, which is attributable to the advance in cotton above the price of this staple one year ago. The general appreciation in the values of land is not attributable to new settlers coming in, but almost solely to the advance in farm product."

Banks Have a Plethora of Money.

E. B. Borden, president Bank of Wayne, Goldsboro, N. C.:

"Real estate in our city has advanced from 75 to 100 per cent. in the past year. Farming lands have advanced from 50 to 100 per cent. These conditions are due to the general prosperity of our section and to the further fact that our farmers

are investing their surplus earnings in lands. The banks here and in the surrounding section have a plethora of money."

From Renters to Owners.

Paul C. Collins, cashier Bank of Orange, Hillsboro, N. C.:

"There has been a very great increase in transfers of farm land in this vicinity in the past few months. I think it is a conservative statement to say that lands have advanced from 25 to 50 per cent. in value. We have had very few settlers coming in. The majority of purchasers are home people who have been living on rented land or are increasing their former holdings."

Due to General Prosperity.

J. A. Costner, cashier Mt. Holly Bank, Mt. Holly, N. C.:

"There are but few farms being sold in this section. The advance is not as much as you state. The advance is caused by general prosperity, and not immigration."

Bettering Condition of Farms.

W. G. Dozier, cashier Bank of Nashville, Nashville, N. C.:

"There is a general increase in the value of farm lands in the South, as, in fact, in everything else here. Farmers have worked to better the condition of the farms and have succeeded. Farms have been made richer and new and diversified crops are being successfully grown. I cannot state the reason for this increase. The apparent reason is that farming has come to be a lucrative employment, and that the young men, even college men, are going to the farm for a livelihood and are finding it pays well. The intellectual growth of the farmer and the higher price of cotton means much for the South, both now and for the future. You are doing a good work."

Through Water-Power Development.

U. B. Blalock, president Bank of Norwood, Norwood, N. C.:

"There is no doubt but that our farm lands have increased greatly in value on account of the generally prosperous condition of the Southern farmer. The increase in value of farms cannot be attributed to any influx of settlers, as North Carolina is greatly in need of more immigrants and is not getting her share of foreign immigration. One great local cause for increase in values in real estate in this county (Stanly) is the developing of the great water-power on the Yadkin river at Whitney N. C., by the Whitney Company of Pittsburg."

A Variety of Crops.

J. C. Braswell, president Planters' Bank, Rocky Mount, N. C.:

"The value of farming lands in this section has advanced fully 100 per cent. within the last four years, due to the general prosperity of the farmers. One reason of this prosperity is the variety of crops that has been proven could be successfully raised. On account of the soil and climate more than a half-dozen paying crops can be produced. There is yet room for greater advances, which will surely come with the continued improvements in farming methods and the increase of settlers. We need and have room for an increase in population of the proper kind."

No Better Investment Than Farming

J. G. Godard, cashier Bank of Martin County, Williamston, N. C.:

"We believe the prices of farm lands have advanced 50 per cent. in the last year in this section of our State. We believe also that the price has advanced fully 100 per cent. in the past four years. This advance is due solely to the prosperity of the farmers, along with the development of all branches of business.

There has been no incoming of settlers from other sections to cause this advance in farm lands. Our farmers are selling their products at high prices, investing their surplus money in more lands, improving their farms and using more and more up-to-date farm machinery. We know of no better paying investment than in farming at present prices of farm produce."

Advance in Two Years.

A. M. Dumay, cashier First National Bank, Washington, N. C.:

"Farm lands in this section have advanced in value to quite a large extent during the past two or three years, and I think that the advancement in this section has been at least 25 per cent. above their selling prices two years ago, which I believe is due to the general prosperity of the farmers of this section and general development of the agricultural resources."

What Trucking Has Done.

Hugh MacRae & Co., bankers, Wilmington, N. C.:

"In this section, which has developed within the last 10 years into the most important trucking section in the South from the standpoint of actual shipments, it is only natural that farm lands and trucking lands should have increased in value very greatly. We should say that this increase has been at least 200 per cent. in the last three years. The advance is, of course, due to the splendid results attained by those who have gone into this industry and the realization of the suitability of these lands to the raising of all classes of early truck. These facts are steadily attracting outsiders, but this has not yet affected the price of farming and trucking lands, which still sell at a reasonable figure and afford a large return to the industrious farmer on his investment."

Vegetable-Growers Successful.

H. C. McQueen, president Murchison National Bank, Wilmington, N. C.:

"There has been an increase in values of farm lands in this section all the way from 50 to 100 per cent. in the last two years. My impression is that the increase in value in land here has been the result of general prosperity of the farmers caused by good crops and good prices. In our immediate section the vegetable-growers have been very successful, the one item of strawberries in this immediate section selling for \$1,500,000 in one season, and other vegetables, such as lettuce, asparagus, potatoes, etc., have brought generally remunerative prices. I do not think there is any doubt about the fact that the people of the South, particularly in North Carolina, are more prosperous than any time in their lives. We want immigration here and are making efforts to turn it this way. Our land is well adapted to the cultivation of most every kind of crop, and we do not think there is any better climate in the world. So all the conditions here are favorable to increase our population very materially."

Thrift and Energy the Cause.

E. O. McGowan, cashier Elm City Bank, Elm City, N. C.:

"As to the increase in value of farm lands can speak only for my own neighborhood. During the present year lands in our section have advanced materially in value. In some instances the appreciation has been 100 per cent. or more, but generally, perhaps, 50 per cent., location having much to do with fixing price. For the last five years farm lands in this vicinity have increased in value fourfold and more. This is the result of the thrift and energy of the resident population, we having had no ingress of settlers in our midst from other sections. We have labor enough if it were reliable. Am sorry to

state it is not so now, and is growing less so every year. If we had a good system of farm labor farm lands would double in value within two years if cotton should continue to sell at existing prices and the tobacco trust would be satisfied with a legitimate business."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Farm Lands Still a Bargain.

F. E. Harrison, president Farmers' Bank of Abbeville, Abbeville, S. C.:

"Abbeville county farming lands have advanced steadily in value for the last 10 years, not more so in the past 12 months than in the usual proportion. This is caused by general and gradual increase in prosperity of all our people, and not by immigration. Farm lands are still a bargain here."

Hold Lands Stiff.

W. A. Eudy, cashier Commercial Bank, Chester, S. C.:

"Farming lands in this county have in recent years made a material advance. This advance has been from 50 to 100 per cent., and the present price of cotton has caused the owners of these lands to hold them stiff at even the advanced price."

New Lands Being Cleared.

Robert B. Scarborough, attorney-at-law, Conway, S. C.:

"In the county of Horry farm lands have doubled in selling value within five years past. I have reference to average selling values. In many instances lands are selling for three and four times as much as they would have brought upon the market four or five years ago. This, however, in our case is not owing altogether to the greatly-improved financial condition of the country, but from the further fact that until recently the production and manufacture of naval stores was the principal industry, and farming lands were not in demand. More recently, however, new settlers have come in and lands are being purchased, cleared and put in cultivation. The very satisfactory price of cotton the two past seasons has given a stimulus to our farmers, and we have many applications from persons who would like to invest in land here."

Bank Deposits Belong to Farmers.

W. T. Bethea, cashier Bank of Dillon, Dillon, S. C.:

"There is no doubt of the fact that the selling price of farm lands has materially advanced in this section during the last year. The increase is general, but is larger in some sections than in others. I think it would be safe to say that the increase in value will average from 50 to 75 per cent. In some sections it is much greater than that. This increase is due to the general prosperity of the farmers and the good prices obtained for the cotton crop of this season, and more of it can be attributed to the incoming of settlers from other sections. There are seven banks in this (Marion) county, and the deposits will amount to nearly if not \$1,000,000, and most of it belongs to the farmers. Ten years ago there was only about \$125,000 on deposit in the banks of the county."

Increasing Production Per Acre.

H. C. Wannamaker, cashier People's Bank, Orangeburg, S. C.:

"Farm lands in this county have increased in value in the last two or three years from 50 to 100 per cent. I recall to mind at present an instance or two which will prove this very clearly. One tract of land containing 305 acres situated five miles from this city was sold at public auction three years ago for \$3600; the same land was sold at public auction December 4, 1905, for \$8075. Another tract of land three or four miles from town containing 800 acres, several hundred of

which being uncultivated, was sold a little over two years ago at private sale for \$7200, or \$9 per acre; this same land was sold at private sale about two months ago for \$20,000. This increase in value is due, in the writer's opinion, entirely to the prosperity of the farmers, as the incoming settlers are very few in this county. Another reason for the big increase is the fact that the farmers have been fertilizing very highly for the last two or three years and have increased their production per acre from 50 to 100 per cent., and a man is not considered a good farmer if he does not make with the average season at least a bale of cotton to the acre, a great many making two and some three to the acre."

Encouraging a High Class of Immigration.

W. J. Roddey, president National Union Bank, Rock Hill, S. C.:

"Real estate values in this community show a marked advance over last year. Farm lands have shown a greater advance than other classes of property, and sales have been brisk at prices ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. over last year. This advance I attribute to the general prosperity and development of all business interests, and especially to the prosperity of the farmers. Values have not been affected by the coming of settlers from other sections, although efforts are being made to encourage a high class of immigration. I agree with you in thinking that the general enhancement of real estate values throughout the South is one of the most important features of Southern advancement of the last 20 years."

General Prosperous Condition in All Lines.

O. E. Wilkins, president First National Bank, Yorkville, S. C.:

"There has been quite a marked advance, much of the more desirable lands having more than doubled in value. We cannot say that this has all come about in the last year, but practically so in the last three to four years. We attribute this almost entirely to the better price that the farmers have been getting for their cotton, and it is this that has brought the general prosperous condition to all lines of business in the South. We have had no new settlers to come in this immediate section."

But Little Changing Hands.

Julien C. Rogers, cashier People's Bank, Bishopville, S. C.:

"We have in mind just now an instance where a party bought a tract of land within the last 12 months at public auction and has recently sold same at private sale, same netting him nearly 100 per cent. These advances are due to general prosperity, as we have no new settlers in this section. Farm lands are greatly in demand, and but little changing hands, notwithstanding the advanced prices, as has been the case for several years. Good farming land in this section brings from \$40 to \$100 per acre, depending on grade and location."

TENNESSEE.

As Good Roads Are Built.

George C. Wilkerson, cashier Bank of Commerce, Jackson, Tenn.:

"Farming lands in this section have made a considerable advance in the past year. This, I think, due principally to the splendid system of good roads we are building in this county. This is attracting settlers from other communities and also makes a man much better satisfied to stay on the farm himself, which naturally enhances its value. Of course, the great prosperity of the South, and this section is getting its part, has a great deal to do with it, but I think our good

roads have more to do with it than anything else."

Farmers Have Plenty of Money.

John W. Fry, president Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Columbia, Tenn.:

"The farm lands in this and adjoining counties have increased in value from 25 to 50 per cent. The farmers all have plenty of money and are improving and building up their farms. So they will likely continue to increase in value."

All Banks Loaded With Money.

H. A. Caraway, cashier Citizens' Bank, Big Sandy, Tenn.:

"Land in this section has advanced from 50 to 100 per cent. in the last two years. This is due more to the prosperity of the farmers than to any other thing, the high price of cotton putting them in better financial condition than at any time since the war. Land that could be bought a year ago at \$10 per acre is now bringing \$15 to \$20. All the banks are loaded with money, and no borrowers. In my opinion, the South has just begun her advance."

In a Thickly-Settled Country.

N. A. Crockett, vice-president Union Bank & Trust Co., Pulaski, Tenn.:

"The farm lands through this section have advanced, in my opinion, from 20 to 25 per cent. within the past two years, due to the exceptionally fine crops and the prevailing good prices for farm products. We have no new settlers in this section to speak of, as our lands are of very high grade and country thickly settled."

Prosperous Business in All Lines.

Thomas W. Wrenne, president Thomas W. Wrenne & Co., bankers and brokers, Nashville, Tenn.:

"We find that farm lands have increased in value in Tennessee, and particularly in the vicinity of Nashville. This is due to active prosperous business in practically all lines in the South, and particularly to an increase in population and the general prosperity of those engaged in farming, manufacturing and other pursuits in and near Nashville."

In the Dark Tobacco District.

Col. J. B. Killebrew, Nashville, Tenn.:

"In that portion of Tennessee, Montgomery county, where my farm lies there are no transfers of farm property, or at least none that will correctly represent values. Everyone who owns a good farm is perfectly satisfied and does not wish to sell at any reasonable price. This stiffness on the part of holders is good evidence of a higher appreciation of landed estates. The farmers are usually out of debt, with something ahead, or they have good credit at the local banks, which they use until their crops are sold. Owing to the firm stand which the Tobacco Protective Association took against the drastic methods of the American and Imperial tobacco companies during the past year, the farmers here had to use their credit to a greater extent than for many years, but the recent sale of 5000 hogsheads of tobacco to the Italian Regie contractor has relieved the situation, and the farmers will enter upon the new year with fresh courage and bright hopes, conscious of the fact that they have won one of the hardest fought commercial battles of the times. The constancy, firmness, decision and fortitude displayed by the farmers of the Dark Tobacco District during this prolonged contest have been a marvel to many who have hitherto looked upon the farmers as an easy prey. They have been victors, and are rejoicing in the fact. They walk with a prouder step and feel that they have advanced in dignity and moral strength. This pronounced victory has served to make the tobacco planters still better contented. One man who re-

fused to join the Protective Association is offering his farm for sale at about 30 per cent. above what he would have asked for the same farm before the organization of the association. This is some indication of the rising value of farming property. Some wild land lying on the railroad has more than doubled in price during the past two years. Everything and everybody who works are moving onward to a higher plane and catching the light and influence of the prosperous times."

TEXAS.

Advertised by Schools.

J. C. Coit, cashier Exchange National Bank, Denton, Texas:

"Lands in this county have advanced probably 10 per cent. during the year 1905, such advance being due to the fact that we have one of the best counties in the State, and think we have enjoyed fine advertising from the two State institutions recently established in our county-seat, the North Texas State Normal School and the College of Industrial Arts for young women."

Investors from Other Sections.

H. C. Edrington, president Traders' National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas:

"Farm lands have materially advanced in value throughout this section. The advance is due to the incoming of settlers and investors from other sections more than to the prosperity of our farmers."

Large Increase in Realty.

S. M. McAshan, assistant cashier South Texas National Bank, Houston, Texas:

"There has been a very large increase in realty of every kind in this section, but we have no details."

Many Farmers Lending Money.

John B. Holloway, cashier First National Bank, Lagrange, Texas:

"My reply will refer to this (Fayette) county, though adjoining counties I learn are about in same condition as Fayette. We are in the farming district strictly. Real estate is bearing a better price than it did last year, on account of a good cotton crop and good prices for it. The price of farming is advanced 10 to 20 per cent. Many of our farmers are lending money at 5 and 6 per cent. Our people are also investing in lands in the cattle districts, which is being put upon the market by stockmen. Our farmers are very prosperous. Two-thirds of our customers are farmers."

High Prices for Products.

J. C. Reynolds, president First National Bank, Moody, Texas:

"Farm lands have advanced from 20 to 35 per cent. in this locality during the past year, and are now selling at \$40 to \$60 per acre. The advance has been caused by high prices for farm products, especially cotton. We have more outgoing than incoming settlers."

Increasing Holdings.

W. P. Allen, cashier American National Bank, Terrell, Texas:

"The lands in this vicinity have been gradually going up for the past three or four years. I should say that they have increased in value about 20 per cent. in the past year. You ask the cause for this, and it is hard for me to say, unless it is caused by the good price the farmers are getting for their cotton this year. But when you take into consideration that this county will not raise more than one-half of what it did last year it does not seem that this is the only reason. Times are very hard with the farmers this year on account of short crop of cotton, and everything seems to be down except mules and land. Our best choice black land is selling for about \$65 per acre, and from this down to as low as \$15 for sandy land.

There are some farmers coming into our county from Northern States buying land, and this may be the cause of the price advancing, but the most of the sales have been to local farmers, who are increasing their holdings."

General Desire to Accumulate Good Cotton Lands.

G. A. Holland, cashier Citizens' National Bank, Weatherford, Texas:

"Farm lands in this county have advanced almost 100 per cent. in the last two years. This is influenced largely by the price of cotton. It is also affected some by newcomers moving in and partly by the most prosperous renters buying lands of their own. There seems to be a general desire to accumulate good cotton-producing lands. The country is generally in the most prosperous condition known here."

In Texas Prairie Section.

B. L. Gill, cashier First National Bank, Terrell, Texas:

"People in the congested districts of the North and East are beginning to turn their attention to lands; consequently, the growing prosperity of the South and the climatic conditions are inducing many people from above sections to settle here, and there is a steady inflow of emigration from these districts. The United States government through its Agricultural Department is taking more interest in the South and establishing experimental farms and improved methods of cultivation, which is waking our farmers up to the improvement, thereby getting an increased yield and putting farming on a more scientific and up-to-date basis. Lands in all Texas, and especially in the prairie part of the country, are increasing very rapidly in value and are looked on by the people living here as the best investment that can be made, because they are safe and rapidly enhancing in value."

Well-Fixed Settlers.

J. A. L. McFarland, cashier Pilot Point National Bank, Pilot Point, Texas:

"Farm lands in this neighborhood have materially advanced even during the present year. The advance is due partly to the higher prices paid for cotton this and last season, and partly to new settlers coming from the older States and the counties to the east of us, all of whom are in better condition financially than the immigrants of former years. The advance will run from 25 to 100 per cent. within the past three years, but most of it within two years."

Successive Short Crops.

W. A. Cockrell, cashier Weldon Bank, Ben Franklin, Texas:

"Farm lands in this (Delta) and adjoining counties have declined in market value 30 to 50 per cent. during the last two years. Successive short crops are wholly responsible for the decline. Excessive wet years always prove hurtful to this section of Texas, which is a very rich black soil."

In New Country.

N. L. Bartholomew, president First National Bank, Albany, Texas:

"The advance of values on agricultural lands in this section, in my opinion, is attributable to the following reasons: First, the general prosperity of the farmers has opened their eyes to the fact that their holdings are worth more than they had been asking for them; second, there is quite a large immigration from the older portion of the State to the western and northwestern part, and this, added to the immigration from the colder States, is enough of itself to advance values. In this new country one man can tend twice or three times the number of acres that he can in older sections of State, and so far we are free from the destructive insect

pests that cause such losses to the farmers of the central and eastern part of the State. The increase in values here has within the past 12 months been something over 100 per cent., and the lands are still advancing."

Increase Without Spurts.

Geo. L. Hume, cashier First National Bank, Austin, Texas:

"For the past 10 years the lands have been increasing in value at from \$2 to \$5 per acre each year. The increase has been gradual, and there has been no spurts or booms, but a steady and healthy advance. This increase is not due altogether to the growth in population, but our country has become more seasonable each year, and the farmers of the country are learning to cultivate less land and more thoroughly; consequently, each acre is more productive. Raw tillable land is worth from \$20 to \$30 per acre; land in cultivation from \$30 to \$60. The farmers of the country are at present in a very prosperous condition."

Immigration and Good Crops.

T. C. Yantis, president Brownwood National Bank, Brownwood, Texas:

"Farm lands in this vicinity have increased in value from 50 to 100 per cent. during the past three years. This is due to immigration and to good crops; also on account of the boll-weevil's destruction of the cotton crop in the eastern and southern portions of the State."

Looking to the Railroads.

Harold Talley, cashier Fleming & Templeton, bankers, Corsicana, Texas:

"While lands in this section have not enhanced in value 50 to 100 per cent., they have enhanced in value about 10 per cent., being due to the general prosperity of the people. The outlook is for still better conditions in view of railroads now building in this particular section. In West Texas to my certain knowledge lands out there have enhanced in value within the last year fully 100 per cent., due to both the incoming of settlers and good crops of all kinds."

Poor Wheat and Cotton Crops.

David Murphy, assistant cashier Continental Bank & Trust Co. of Fort Worth, Anna, Texas:

"There has been no material increase in values in this immediate section within the last 12 months. The reason for this is solely on account of poor wheat and cotton crops here this year, the poorest this section of country has made in 20 years. If we had been fortunate enough to have made our usual good crops prices of farm lands would have advanced at least 15 per cent. There has been no decline in values on account of short crops, as prices are about the same as they were 12 months ago. There has been no decided movement of settlers in here from other places."

VIRGINIA.

Advantages of Virginia.

Andrew M. Soule, dean and director College of Agriculture and Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Va.:

"From what I have seen and heard, I believe that farming lands in Virginia are increasing rapidly in price, and this is true in sections of the State where the soil has been seriously neglected for many years. I cannot say definitely what the per cent. of increase over a year ago might be, but I know that it is substantial from what farmers have told me themselves. In my opinion, the advance is due largely to the general prosperity of our farmers. We received about 9000 settlers last year, according to the report of Mr. Sargent, commissioner of immigration, and these people have influenced conditions to some extent. Of course, new facts are being constantly found out about Virginia soils and their capability and the possibilities

of improving those that have been neglected and considered of little value in a comparatively short time, and as these truths are being appreciated our own farmers are coming to value the land more highly than they did a few years ago. Then it must be said that there has been a strong tendency for many of our Northern and Western farmers to invest in Virginia lands for the last year or two. The correspondence coming to my office on this subject is quite voluminous, and shows the disposition of many prosperous people in the West to locate in a milder climate, and Virginia seems to be one of the States most favored in this respect. I feel quite certain from a merely casual examination of the situation that farm lands in the South have increased materially in value in the last year or two, and that this increase will continue as long as our farmers enjoy the measure of prosperity which has come to them in recent years. The demand for Southern farm lands by the prosperous element of population already referred to will also have a material effect in both increasing and maintaining higher prices. The most astonishing thing about the situation is that such excellent lands as are available in Virginia should have remained unappreciated for so long by a land-hungry people. Once their virtues are appreciated as fully as they deserve to be, Southern farm lands will sell as high as those in any other section of the United States, and I firmly believe that that day is not far distant. In other words, that the holders of Southern farm lands who are wise will not hold to them persistently, for keeping them in large tracts and not working them satisfactorily is a menace to Southern agricultural progress, but the selling of locations here and there will result in enhancing the value of contiguous areas and will give many of our farmers who only have limited means at the present time the necessary funds for the improvement of the balance of their holdings."

In the Peanut Belt.

W. J. Story, assistant cashier Merchants and Farmers' Bank, Courtland, Va.:

"Farm land in this county, which lies in the peanut belt of Virginia, sell readily for more than twice as much as it brought 8 or 10 years ago, and the farmers generally are in much better shape than they have been since the war. The scarcity of labor is a source of much trouble to both farm and mill men. Quite a number of farmers are having their peanuts pulled by machinery, while the hand-picked nuts sell much more readily at about one-half cent per pound more."

Big Water-Power Contracts.

During the past six months various issues of the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD have referred to the Southern Power Co.'s extensive plans for developing water-power properties and transmitting electricity for power and lighting purposes in North and South Carolina. The company is to furnish over 100,000 horse-power in the States named. This week W. S. Lee, chief engineer of the company, now in New York city, telegraphs the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD that contract has been awarded for the hydraulic machinery needed to further the developments now in progress. Contract for 32,000 horse-power in water-wheels was awarded to the Allis-Chalmers Company of Milwaukee, Wis., and for 10,400 horse-power in water-wheels to the Holyoke Machine Co. of Holyoke, Mass. Contract for the electrical machinery in this connection will probably be awarded before the end of this week. Dr. W. Gill Wylie, 28 West 40th street, New York, is president of the Southern Power Co., the main offices of which are at Charlotte, N. C.

Southern Prosperity Reflected at New Orleans.

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers' Record.]

New Orleans, La., December 18.

The work of development in building, in construction lines generally, and the improvement of railroad terminals and docks in and around New Orleans is proceeding with unprecedented vigor. New hotels costing from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 are being erected and dock improvements, including solid masonry wall running along the levees, involving caisson work and the application of excavating, drainage and construction equipment of the best and latest type, is being pushed steadily.

The machine shops and foundries are crowded with contracts, and railroad shops have work ahead practically covering 1906. The prosperous condition of the South generally is reflected in the great undertakings now under way in New Orleans. The railroads, surfeited with freight due to flourishing agricultural developments, and with the knowledge that the present is but the beginning of an industrial era such as has never been witnessed, are making preparations on a great and liberal scale, and millions are being spent in that direction. New Orleans, with its seven miles of wharves, 15 miles of harbor front, 215 miles of paved streets, with the great tributary rice, cotton, sugar, oil and lumber regions of the South, is pushing forward. The epidemic is forgotten. Its leading citizens stand shoulder to shoulder in the advancement of the municipality in all that the word implies, and it is safe to say that when the vast improvements now under way and contemplated are completed its conveniences for the dispatch of export and import trade will rank second to no seaport in the world.

The new federal postoffice will cost \$2,000,000, and construction will begin within the next few weeks.

Plans for the \$250,000 Carnegie Library have been approved, and the work of construction will be commenced at once. For improved sewerage and paving the city is spending large sums of money, and extreme precautions are now being taken with regard to cleanliness in streets, cistern screening and the filling in of depressions throughout the city limits, thus exterminating mosquito breeding ground and rendering a return of the epidemic impossible.

By way of illustrating what New Orleans is doing in dock improvement, and with special reference to the work of the Illinois Central Railroad, I will refer to the Stuyvesant Docks improvements. The fire which swept out of existence the docks and railroad sheds, warehouses, granaries and wharves of the Illinois Central about eight months ago was probably the most destructive of its kind. The debris has been removed, buildings of enormous length and breadth line the newly-made slips and wharves, and although they are yet unfinished, the work of shipping is proceeding today as though there had been no fire. Under the management of James Stewart & Co., contractors, with offices in New York, Chicago, Baltimore, St. Louis, Pittsburg and New Orleans, the Illinois Central Railroad Co. has completed and in use two dock sheds 1000x120 and 1200x120 feet, respectively. The structures are fireproof, with brick walls and concrete roofing and flooring. The wharf, which has also just been completed, is 3500 feet in length by 150 feet wide, the entire landing being covered with a steel shed of concrete flooring and roofing. Cressed piles and timber were used in obtaining solidity for foundations. Every 500 feet of this great receptacle for incoming and outgoing freight, whether by

land or sea, is partitioned with brick firewalls and great sliding gates. The work of piledriving was carried on clear through the epidemic term without cessation, excepting for the occasional delay incidental to obtaining the timber and the other material. It is estimated that the piles used in this work if placed end to end would extend 100 miles. The piledriving was accomplished in less than sixty days.

Two grain elevators of a capacity of 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 bushels, respectively, have also been constructed by the Illinois Central on its terminal grounds in New Orleans and adjoining the 3500-foot wharf. George Swift & Co., Chicago, elevator contractors, built the elevators, and the entire cost of railroad and dock sheds, wharves, granaries and other structures amounts to \$3,000,000.

The New Orleans Terminal Co., Chalmette, has now under way constructive work in slips, wharves, sheds and buildings which will cost when completed \$4,000,000, the material for which has been in the main already contracted for. There is contemplated, however, a further expenditure of \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 along the same lines, the constructive material for which, in the matter of lumber, concrete, brick and roofing has not yet been contracted for. Contractors James Stewart & Co. have already built for the Terminal Company two warehouses 1300x150 and 1700x150 feet, respectively. These are of steel, fireproof, and roofed and floored with concrete. The great seawall now being extended along the levee and running 4000 feet inward forms a slip constructed by caisson work, is of solid masonry and an interesting specimen of modern construction which will endure for centuries.

The Terminal Company contemplates the building of two large elevators. It is calculated the entire work now outlined will be finished in about a year. There is already on the ground a pumping station, electric-light and power plant, but these will be added to as the improvement work proceeds. There are now at work three floating and five land piledrivers, the piles and timber grillage being at low-water line. There are also at work four dirt diggers of the orange-peel bucket type, two 10-ton locomotive cranes and a powerful pumping apparatus operated by electricity. The work of driving bolts in the timber, ordinarily a tedious and difficult task, is simplified by the use of the Chicago Pneumatic Co.'s tools, the construction and excavating outfit being up to date in every detail. It is worthy of note that there are a dozen of the Lidgerwood hoisting engines in use.

Adjoining the premises of the New Orleans Terminal Co. in Chalmette are the grounds recently purchased by the American Sugar Refining Co. The construction work for this sugar-refining plant of 10,000 barrels per day capacity has just begun. The American Sugar Refining Co. has decided to remove its plant from Camden, N. J., to Chalmette, New Orleans, the proximity to the Cuban and Mexican sugar fields being in part an incentive to the change. It is determined to build at once two structures 300x100 and 150x100 feet at an early date, but in addition to these 14 additional buildings will be constructed modern in design and in interior plan in every respect. The Sugar Refining Company will also build a wharf extending half a mile along the river frontage, and the expenditure for buildings, machinery, wharf masonry work and incidental work it is estimated will cost \$2,000,000. None of the material for the new buildings

has been contracted for. The work of piling and general contracting, under James Stewart & Co.'s management, is progressing at a lively pace.

A new departure in rice-storing methods is also a feature of Chalmette's newest elevator. This latter was constructed by the National Rice Milling Co. The elevator has a capacity of 350,000 bushels, and the novel feature referred to consists in storing the rice in bulk instead of in sacks as heretofore.

This is a distinct advance in the rice-milling industry, and there is no doubt the elevator plant referred to will be duplicated in many locations throughout the rice belt. There is no reason why rough rice cannot be stored in bulk like flaxseed or other grain, and the method heretofore adopted, storing in bags and sacks, is cumbersome and objectionable from many standpoints, not to speak of the extra expense involved. There is no reason why rice cannot be transported in joint-tight cars in bulk just as wheat, flaxseed and corn are, and the sooner the Southern railroads realize this the better it will be for all interests.

JOHN BANNON.

Texas Petroleum Outlook.

[Special Cor. Manufacturers' Record.]
Beaumont, Texas, December 16.

On my return to this city after an absence of three years I find that local interests have not been injured by the fall of the petroleum boom which carried with it so much capital. I am gratified to note that the progress made in the city itself is of a stable character, and that it will become one of the great centers of commerce in Southeastern Texas. In fostering this end the Chamber of Commerce is doing energetic work and giving results of no small magnitude. While here I have investigated the petroleum output at Spindletop, and find that the production is as large as I had estimated in my early articles, 8,760,000 barrels per year. My estimate, as published in the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD, was 10,000,000 barrels per year for 10 years, and the average is keeping well within this bound. However, this output, as well as that of other Texas and Louisiana fields, is far short of its possibilities and actual demand. We have, for example, a consumption of 16,000,000 barrels annually by the Southern Pacific Railway system; that of itself would practically consume the visible supply of the two States named. The Santa Fe system is capable of consuming 10,000,000 barrels, while other demands upon fuel petroleum exceeds 15,000,000 barrels per year in the region contiguous to the oil fields. This gives us a total of 41,000,000 barrels per annum, equal to 10,250,000 tons of coal of good quality.

As foreshadowed by me, the price of petroleum has advanced, and the railroad companies are now paying 35 cents per barrel f. o. b. Although the cost of production has increased from 10 to 17 cents per barrel, a margin of 18 cents per barrel is now being earned by the producers. In view of the fact that petroleum at 35 cents per barrel is equal to coal at \$1.40 per ton, it is quite evident that the former product has not reached its actual market value, which should be 50 cents for fuel purposes; equal to coal at \$2 per ton. Were it possible to produce sufficient petroleum to supply the existing demand, there would be a profit of \$7,380,000, and the actual income from this output would give a greater percentage of profit than the Pennsylvania product if sold at \$1 per barrel. It costs 64 cents to produce one barrel of petroleum in the latter field. Although I have stated that the consumption of petroleum by the Southern Pacific Railroad was 16,000,000 barrels per year, the inference should not be that this

product is wholly derived from Texas and Louisiana, because oil is being imported over this system to El Paso and other stations within the Texas border from California. While examining the Trans-Pecos country I found an extensive petroleum field that so far has not been developed except in New Mexico, near Carls Bath, and Toyah, in Reeves county, Texas.

I do not believe that this field will ever become a producer of large wells, yet I am confident that it will give a large supply from small producers. As the field covers five hundred sections, I have suggested to the regents of the Texas University the advisability of developing this territory. This suggestion was made because of the vast holdings of the university in that region. If developments prove successful this institution will derive a large income from its now almost useless lands and stimulate an extension of its scope and utility. C. F. Z. CARACRISTI.

MUSKINGUM IMPROVEMENT.

Advantages to Be Derived by West Virginia.

[Special Cor. Manufacturers' Record.]
Charleston, W. Va., December 18.

Regarding the progress of the work and the immediate benefits to be secured from the improvement of the Muskingum river and the Ohio & Erie canal, reference to the great ultimate scope of which work was made in my letter on Parkersburg in these columns, the following letter is of interest. It was written to Mr. W. C. Kelly, president of the Kelly Axe Manufacturing Co., this city, by the T. B. Townsend Brick & Contracting Co. of Zanesville, Ohio, and is signed by R. C. Burton, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Burton says:

"Upon receipt of your letter the writer personally called upon Lieutenant Moeser, who is in charge of the government improvements from Marietta to Dresden, Ohio, on the Muskingum river. Mr. Moeser assures me that by this time next year the government will have completed the dam across the Muskingum river, eight miles above Zanesville, which will give six feet of water on the miter sill at the lock which lowers the boat into the Muskingum river at Dresden, Ohio, which is 16 miles above Zanesville.

"The State is now constructing the locks at Dresden connecting the river with the Ohio canal. As soon as these two improvements are completed we will have a through waterway from Cleveland, Ohio, to Charleston, W. Va. The canal will be improved to a depth and width sufficient to accommodate boats of 85 tons capacity from Cleveland through to the Muskingum river. This will amount on an average to three carloads for each boat.

"No doubt a derrick will be constructed at the locks at Dresden, where the larger boats can go right to the wharf and load at a very small expense with freight of the kind you are using, namely, grindstones, which boats would carry from 100 to 300 tons.

"We have a good stage of water all the year around from Zanesville to the Ohio river. At the present time a great deal of coal is being taken into Cleveland from Tuscarawas county, or the second county north of Muskingum. All of these boats come back loaded or partially loaded with freight, and it would be a very small run for them to come down to Dresden with your freight and then at a nominal cost transfer to the Muskingum river boats. This would make good freight for the back boats.

"We feel very positive that within a year's time from today you can have all of your freight brought through from Cleveland to Charleston by water, and at a very great saving in cost from freight

rates. We shall be glad to hear from you at any time, and will be glad to furnish you any information that we have at our command. Upon reading your letter to Lieutenant Moeser he asked that we give him the information contained therein; so we have handed your letter over to him, as he wishes all of the information of that kind he can get.

"It has been a great many years since we used to get a great deal of marble and foreign granite through to Zanesville and Ohio river points via Erie canal, Great Lakes, Ohio canals, Muskingum river and Ohio river from New York city, and we hope to see that time come again when this traffic can be resumed."

ALBERT PHENIS.

IMMIGRATION MUST COME

Or a Halt Be Called Upon Southern Development.

Editor Manufacturers' Record:

The discussion of immigration to the South has until within the past two years been rather academic than practical, but the conditions prevailing now bring this question home to everyone interested in Southern development in a most practical way in their own particular business. Commencing on the coast, regular steamship lines have been delayed in loading at large cost at Brunswick within the past few months. With higher prices paid in the handling of naval stores, whenever there is a rush in this business there is scarcity of help. The same is true at every saw-mill, every tie camp, every naval-store farm in South Georgia. The reduction of cotton acreage is not entirely due by any means to the New Orleans organization, but largely due to scarcity of labor for both chopping and picking it. The large railroad mileage under construction, the tunnel under Lookout mountain, the extensive improvements at Ducktown, the utilizing of water-powers such as the Yacklin river and others, are illustrations of vast enterprises which vainly seek sufficient labor and rob the farms for such as they do obtain. The enormous aggregate development of the South since 1880 so clearly presented in your weekly issues cannot continue except through systematic efforts to procure immigration not only from the North and West, but from Europe. I earnestly hope that you will continue the agitation for systematic State action, which must speedily come or a halt be called in the glorious march of Southern development.

C. P. GOODYEAR.

Brunswick, Ga.

Kentucky Natural Gas.

[Special Cor. Manufacturers' Record.]
Barboursville, Ky., December 18.

The development of the gas resources of Kentucky is now being considered from a commercial standpoint. Heretofore, or until a comparatively short time ago, the object of operators was solely to drill for oil, and the coming in of occasional big gassers was not looked upon as important except in their relation to supposed pools of oil.

Lately, with the establishment of immense natural-gas belts, the owners of the gassers have looked about for some way of utilizing the wasting product. In Menifee county, in central Kentucky, over 20 gas wells have been drilled during the past two or three years by the New Domain Oil & Gas Co., the Kentucky branch of the Standard, and a gas belt covering several miles has been proven. The aggregate production is estimated to be from 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 cubic feet daily. The Central Kentucky Natural Gas Co. was organized a short time ago to take over the Menifee gas fields, and this concern is now expending fully \$1,000,000 in

building a pipe line from Menifee county to Lexington, Winchester and Mt. Sterling. Active work on laying the pipe line has been under way for several weeks and by February the line is expected to be completed and the connected cities will be using natural gas.

In the Wolfe county oil fields, which have turned out some excellent strikes of gas, the Campton Fuel & Light Co. is already supplying the rapidly-growing town of Campton with natural gas. The supply is obtained from two or three gassers, which appear to be inexhaustible.

In Southeastern Kentucky the Cumberland Pipe Line Co. is using the immense gas flow from a well in Clay county for pumping. The Burning Springs region of Clay county is celebrated for its burning gas wells, the gas oozing from the ground through a wide area.

In Meade county, in Western Kentucky, and in one or two Eastern Kentucky counties gas is now used for heating and lighting.

Gas in good quantities is found throughout the Kentucky oil fields, and the time is not far distant when gas companies will be developing the product in several sections of the State. W. S. HUDSON.

VIRGINIA'S POSSIBILITIES.

Its Many Attractions for the Investor.

Editor Manufacturers' Record:

Having interest in the South, I have been very much edified as well as interested by the various articles published in the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD by Albert Phenis, and regret that these publications are confined mostly to the State of West Virginia and portions of North Carolina, while the State of Virginia, possessing many attractions for the investor, appears to have been overlooked, or possibly set aside for future reference.

The publication of the proposed route of the Tidewater Railway was indeed a revelation, and afforded much encouragement to the State of Virginia, particularly the inhabitants and those interested in the lower tier of counties bordering on the North Carolina line, through which this remarkable road is surveyed to pass. It is to this section that I desire to call your attention, and if it were possible to have your correspondent write up its possibilities with the same brilliancy he has dealt with those of West Virginia and North Carolina it would afford your readers many surprises as well as interesting food for thought.

I am a subscriber to and an earnest reader of your publication, and therefore make this suggestion, hoping that it will be productive of good results not only to the journal, but to the people of the State in which I am interested.

J. H. C. BARR.

Coosa River Electric-Power Co.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Coosa River Electric-Power Co., with a capital stock of \$100,000. Officers have been elected as follows: President, Robert D. Johnston; vice-president, R. H. Cobb (of Anniston); secretary-treasurer, Henry K. White, and general manager and engineer, Robert R. Zell; offices at 937 First National Bank Building, Birmingham, Ala. The Coosa River Electric-Power Co. was reported in October as proposed by Mr. Zell and associates. It intends to build a dam and electric plant at Ten Island shoals at a point where the Seaboard Air Line crosses the Coosa river. This power is to be transmitted by electricity to Anniston, 14 miles distant, to Gadsden and other points. It is said the dam will be constructed of reinforced steel concrete 600 feet long and 22 feet high, and that the power machinery will,

include 10 horizontal turbines of 1000 horse-power each, connected with 10 electrical generators. The secretary of the company writes the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD that the minimum power available to be developed is 10,000 horse-power.

ADVANCE OF TUSCALOOSA.

Plans to Extend Operations of the Water-Works.

[Special Cor. Manufacturers' Record.]
Tuscaloosa, Ala., December 12.

There has been no plan formulated in the way of a new franchise to govern the operation of a water-works system. Our present system is very inadequate, and covers but a small part of the territory. It is in the hands of a receiver, and notwithstanding the fact that demands have been made on the company to extend its mains and improve the service, the receiver has not been able to carry it out. We now have propositions from Northern parties to lay water mains over that part of the city which is now unoccupied, provided the city will grant them a 30-year franchise, reserving purchase privilege in multiples of five years and the city to take 70 hydrants at an annual rental of \$40 each. The matter is now before the board, and a general reorganization of the water system of Tuscaloosa will take place at a very early date.

I am informed that capital has been subscribed in Birmingham, Tuscaloosa and elsewhere to incorporate and build a modern and up-to-date hotel in Tuscaloosa to cost approximately \$100,000. The site for this improvement has been selected, and the undertaking will be pressed forward so soon as a responsible and reliable hotel man is ready to make lease of the property for 10 years.

The Strickland Bros. Machine Co., Inc., capital stock \$50,000, whose plant was recently burned, has finally adjusted the loss with the insurance companies and is now clearing the ground preparatory to building on a much larger scale. This industry is one of considerable importance to this community, and at the time of the fire was working about 50 hands, the pay-roll being about \$3500 per month, and was turning out high-grade engines and boilers, besides manufacturing other specialties and doing general repair work.

F. G. BLAIR, Mayor.

IN GROWING ARKANSAS.

Opportunities in the Thriving County of Ashley.

Editor Manufacturers' Record:

It was an Englishman fleeing from the gloomy fogs of London that discovered the matchless beauty of Italian skies. It was a couple of Michiganders (Horatio N. Hovey and John B. McCracken of Muskegon, Mich.), who, driven by the bleak north wind of Lake Michigan to sunnier climes, discovered to the world the beautiful county of Ashley. Nesting, as it were, in the lap of the Ouachita and Mississippi rivers, the tide of emigration rushing westward had passed it. By and by the Iron Mountain Railroad laid a thread of steel through our eastern border. The whistle of the locomotive frightened the wild deer from their lair, and they sought deeper recesses of the woods. The great forests of oak, gum and other hardwoods began to be opened up and fertile fields took their places. The Mississippi river, Hamburg & Western Railway, running west from the Mississippi to the center of our pine forests in the western part of our county, was built. Hovey and McCracken having sold their holdings to the Gates people, the magnificent mill town of Crossett sprang into existence. This latter place, under the able and energetic management of Mr. Ed. Gates, who is a

"Yankee" from Davenport, Iowa, is now one of the largest and most prosperous mill plants in the whole South. All of this has been accomplished, and at the same time the parties in charge of the management have firmly established themselves in the confidence and esteem of the entire people; the very name is synonymous for uprightness and fair dealing, and from the highest to the lowest what Ed. Gates says goes, "for once he says, he will not break it."

The New Orleans & Northwestern skirts our southern border. The Rock Island is now building a road north and south through the center of our county. Mr. J. M. Parker and his associates, the men who projected and built the Hamburg & Western, have completed their arrangements, and will soon start construction work on a railroad running south from Pine Bluff, Ark., which will pass through the entire length of the county. The spirit of progress is abroad in the land. Our people are catching step in the march of time. No longer do our "whispering pines" sing to us dirges of a dead and buried past, but in its stead through our mighty forests can be heard the woodman's axe sounding peans of victory. Forests are being cleared, houses are being built, the trees are being converted into lumber and shipped to every quarter of the globe. All along the lines of the various railroads saw-mills and planing mills are erected from whose big black smokestacks are constantly ascending incense to the god of commerce. And more than all this, our climate is unsurpassed. It is never very hot or very cold, and is surprisingly healthy, and our soil is remarkably fertile, the lands on our eastern border not being surpassed by any in the entire Mississippi valley. About the center of the county several prairies surrounded by forests are pictures of verdant beauty. On these roam countless herds of cattle. The portions that have been put under cultivation yield fine crops, especially corn and small grain.

We have a number of thriving towns. Hamburg, the county-seat, is a town of some 2000 people, and has just completed a handsome courthouse at a cost of \$50,000. We have a free-school system that gives our children the very best school advantages for 10 months in the year. We have commodious and handsome churches. Portland, Wilmot, Parkdale, Morrell and Crossett, that has heretofore been mentioned, are also thriving towns. It will be seen that in our progress we are not neglecting the intellectual and spiritual man, recognizing the fact that the most valuable product of our fields and farms are our boys and girls. All of this has practically been accomplished within the past 15 years, the date of the building of the first railroad through the county.

Ashley county is also remarkable in this respect: There is scarcely an acre of waste land in the county; there are no hills, no rocks, and though this county is still practically a wilderness, there being only about 20 per cent. in cultivation, notwithstanding this fact our county stands third in the State in the production of cotton, our staple crop. Land values are increasing, but it can still be bought, both timber and farm lands, at a price that will in a very short time yield handsome profits to the investor. We need more men and more money to develop it. When all of this has been accomplished, when every natural resource has been developed, the garden that was planted "eastward in Eden" will have to look to its laurels, and all of this is in Arkansas. To those that are inclined to laugh we say come and see, and even if you are as skeptical as the Missourian we can "sight you."

JAMES C. NORMAN.

POTENTIAL NUCLEUS OF GIGANTIC OPERATIONS.

Purchase of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. by the Republic.

In its issue of November 16, referring to the rumors regarding the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. and other Southern iron properties, the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD stated:

"If it is true that the Republic is the buyer of the Tennessee—and some color is given to this by the fact that Moore & Schley, who are largely interested in the Republic, are reported as being heavy buyers of the Tennessee—the combination of these two companies alone would result in an organization which would have a very great effect upon the iron and steel industry of the whole country."

It was also said in the same article that the rumor to the effect that the Republic had purchased the Tennessee was being accepted by well-informed people, "leaving to the future the problem of securing control of one or more of the other Alabama iron companies."

What was then hinted at has now come about. The movement started last winter for the consolidation of the leading coal and iron companies of Alabama has progressed to the point that the people who control the Republic have secured control of the Tennessee, and in one shape or another these two properties will be brought together, with the probability that other Alabama properties will be taken in later on. The new directors in the Tennessee are Grant B. Schley, Chas. S. Guthrie, L. C. Hanna, John W. Gates, Earl W. Ogleby, S. D. Cooper, E. J. Berwind and Oakleigh Thorne. This leaves one vacancy to be filled later. The members of the old board who remain in the directorate are Don H. Bacon, president of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.; L. T. Beecher, F. S. Witherbee and S. L. Schoonmaker. The executive committee was reorganized by the election of Messrs. Guthrie, Schley, Gates, Hanna and Ogleby, Messrs. Bacon and Schoonmaker being the old members of the committee who were carried over. Mr. Bacon continues as president of the company. L. Hoover was elected secretary and treasurer, and H. Dewart, assistant secretary and treasurer.

These new directors are the dominant factors in the Republic Company. The MANUFACTURERS' RECORD believes that the South is to be heartily congratulated upon the change in the management of the Tennessee. That property, inherently one of the best coal and iron properties in the world, has never been properly handled until within the last year or two, when President Bacon has had some chance to begin to show what are the possibilities of the company. The old element which dominated the company for so many years seemed to give more attention to the speculative manipulation of the stock in Wall Street than to the real development of the property. Mr. Gates, however great a plunger he may be in the stock market, is one of the best-informed iron and steel men of America. His long practical acquaintance with the development of many of the enterprises which were afterwards absorbed by the United States Steel Corporation has made him a power in the steel world, and it may be assumed without question that under his leadership the magnificent Alabama properties now controlled by him through the Republic and the Tennessee will be utilized to the fullest extent. There is in the situation now within his grasp a potentiality dazzling enough to command the fullest attention of Mr. Gates and those associated with him. The Republic and the Tennessee

own probably fully one-half as much iron ore as the United States Steel Corporation and several times as much coal. They are but in the infancy of their development, and can be made the nucleus of gigantic operations which will give to the South its rightful position in the world's iron and steel trade. Sooner or later it is quite certain that some of the other coal and iron companies of Alabama will be absorbed by the same combination, but whether this should come true in the near future or not, we believe that the entire district is to be vastly benefited by the change of ownership and management in the Tennessee. The real beginning of the iron and steel upbuilding of the South has been made.

John W. Gates wires the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD that plans for improvements to be made by the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. have not yet been developed, but that the executive committee is now working on the matter.

The Iron and Metal Trades.

The Iron Age in its weekly review says:

"The report in one of the leading daily newspapers that the United States Steel Corporation has on its books orders aggregating over 7,300,000 tons is true. No one fact could better serve to show the condition of the steel works and rolling mills of the country, since it is well known that the other large companies are similarly committed for their full capacity for a long period to come.

"It is semi-officially announced that the policy of the United States Steel Corporation in handling its pig-iron purchases will be guided by a determination to prevent any undue rise in prices. Whatever metal is available will be taken, but if there is a shortage to cover requirements the latter will be scaled down. The Steel Corporation is making about 900,000 tons per month, and needs from 30,000 tons to 40,000 tons of outside iron per month, running at the present rate. The new Mingo furnace in the Wheeling district will start in January, and the slowing down of the mills for repairs and for the holidays will allow some accumulation. In the interests of a stable market it is believed to be wiser to slightly curtail operations at the steel works rather than take the risk of forcing the market up by buying relatively insignificant quantities of outside iron.

"A shortage of basic pig has again developed in the Eastern markets. One steel works took 5000 tons at \$17.90 delivered; another took a like quantity, while a third purchased 15,000 tons in addition to purchases of 10,000 tons made a short time ago. A fourth Eastern steel company is now in the market for 18,000 to 20,000 tons for delivery during the second half of 1906.

"The scarcity of steel is indicated by the fact that the Ohio works of the Carnegie Steel Co. will be taken off from rails and put on sheet and tinplate bars in January. Only about 75 per cent. of the sheet-mill capacity of the corporation can now be operated on account of the scarcity of steel, while 92 per cent. of the tin mills are running, when more capacity ought to be employed. It was hoped that the wire trade would slacken this month so that steel could be diverted, but the pressure on the wire mills is too great.

"The structural trade is working under tremendous pressure, the open winter facilitating outdoor operations. The product of the new Chicago and Clairton mills of the Steel Corporation has been absorbed

without relieving the situation. Next month the new mill of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. will be in operation. It will roll intermediate sizes and have a capacity of 8000 tons a month.

"A heavy tonnage is coming up for bridges for the railroads. There are now in the market inquiries from three systems alone which need 72,000 tons among them. The demand for steel for buildings is very heavy. Chicago notes one lot of 11,000 tons for a county building. In Pittsburgh bids are going in for two structures requiring 12,000 tons, and New York has a number of large structures which may soon be ready for contracting unless the labor situation should become too serious.

"There is a heavy export movement in progress, and a very much larger tonnage could be taken were it not for the pressure of requirements from the home markets. Among recent inquiries is an aggregate of 20,000 tons of rails for New South Wales and Mexico. The large Canadian business has not yet been placed.

"The cast-iron pipe industry continues to flourish. It is stated that never before so far in advance of the season had so much business for spring delivery been booked. Philadelphia gas interests have just placed heavy contracts, but as they were distributed among several foundries the total tonnage is not known. The Philadelphia water department will shortly call for bids on a large quantity of 48-inch pipe, and it is expected that the New York department of water supply will ask bids on a large lot of the same size. Bids will again be opened Friday on 30,000 tons of pipe by the latter, and it is expected that they will be somewhat more numerous than before."

INVITING MANUFACTURERS.

Opportunities for Industries at Carrollton, Ky.

[Special Cor. Manufacturers' Record.]
Carrollton, Ky., December 15.

The standard-gauge railway between Carrollton and Worthville, Ky., opened its passenger service yesterday the 14th inst., having started carrying freight on the 7th inst. This line, although only nine miles in length, makes an outlet for Carrollton besides the Ohio river steamboats, thus giving us competition in transportation. The first freight received was a carload of wire fence for one of our merchants, and one of the first outgoing shipments was a carload of furniture from the Carrollton Furniture Manufacturing Co.

The American Tobacco Co. two weeks ago bought the tobacco rehandling plant of M. I. Barker, which has not been in operation for the past three years, and will try to secure and rehandle all the tobacco raised this year in this and adjoining counties, as well as that in the neighboring portion of Indiana. This will leave considerable money in Carrollton with the merchants and mechanics.

The town is now in shape to invite manufacturers to visit us and investigate our prospects. With coal brought to us by river—the cheapest method of transportation in large quantities—and with the rail connections for carload shipments, we expect to secure other factories and make the town grow. Carrollton is considered as being in the finest location on the Ohio river, being midway between Cincinnati and Louisville, and at the mouth of the Kentucky river, which stream has been improved with locks and dams by the government, and is now navigable at any season of the year for over 200 miles, making the central part of the State tributary to the Ohio river. Timber and coal in almost inexhaustible quantities are found in the mountainous counties of the State, and the Kentucky river secures her share of this traffic. Carrollton should have a reasonable growth and eventually become a manufacturing and commercial center.

F. A. F.

LUMBER

[A complete record of new mills and building operations in the South will be found in the Construction Department.]

Manufacturing Plant.

The Tilghman Cypress Co. of Cedar Keys, Fla., is in process of organization with a capital stock of \$100,000 for the purpose of erecting mills to develop a quantity of standing cypress timber which it has purchased on the Suwannee river, about five miles from Cedar Keys. In addition to the mills, which are to have a capacity of from 40,000 to 50,000 feet per day, it is said to be the intention of the company to establish a bank and ice plant at Cedar Keys and develop the town generally. Messrs. William B. Tilghman, William B. Tilghman, Jr., William J. Staton and Oscar L. Morris, all of Salisbury, Md.; Dr. L. W. Warren of Berlin, Md., and Noah J. Tilghman and John G. Tilghman of Palatka, Fla., are the organizers of the company.

Jacksonville's Lumber Shipments.

During last week 12 cargoes of yellow-pine lumber, aggregating 6,073,499 feet, were shipped from Jacksonville, Fla., to New York, Portland, Wilmington, Philadelphia, Providence and Boston. In addition to the shipments of yellow-pine lumber, 390,000 feet of cypress lumber, 16,000 crossties, 4300 barrels of naval stores and 13,190 bundles of shingles were shipped. Total shipments of lumber for the month amount to 8,008,559 feet.

Turpentine Association.

The East Louisiana Turpentine Association at a recent meeting at Covington, La., agreed to accept the scale of wages for turpentine laborers as adopted by the Western Turpentine Operators' Association, and invited that association to meet with it at New Orleans at an early date for the discussion of mutual interests.

Wants Flooring and Hardware.

The Tennessee Cement Stone Co., Inc., of Harriman, Tenn., has recently been awarded contracts for the erection of two residences and the Dr. J. A. Simpson hospital in that city, and is in the market for oak and yellow-pine flooring and finishing and builders' hardware.

Wants 50,000 Crossties.

The Richmond & Chesapeake Bay Railway Co., C. P. E. Burgwyn, chief engineer, 519 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va., will receive proposals until December 26, 1905, for the delivery of about 50,000 crossties.

Want Yellow-Pine Lumber.

Messrs. Shand & Lafaye of Columbia, S. C., write the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD that they are in the market for 50,000 to 75,000 feet of yellow-pine lumber 3x14 inches, 26 feet long, for delivery at Wareville, S. C.

Lumber Notes.

During the present year about \$500,000 has been expended in Decatur and New Decatur, Ala., for the erection of new buildings.

The North Carolina Chair Association, Frank S. Lambeth, president, held an adjourned meeting at Thomasville, N. C., last week.

On one day last week three schooners and one steamer cleared from Jacksonville, Fla., with an aggregate of 1,635,000 feet of lumber for coastwise ports, 300,000 feet of which was cypress. One schooner cleared with 13,000 crossties.

Mr. S. Rubenstein, representing the Great Eastern Timber Co. of London,

England, is said to have secured an option on 100,000 feet quartered white-oak timber from the Vestal Lumber & Manufacturing Co. of Vestal, Tenn., near Knoxville. He took prices also on poplar and walnut.

MINING.

Coal-Land Development.

The MANUFACTURERS' RECORD is informed that the Pittsburg & West Virginia Coal Co., 511 Farmers' Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa., which was recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, controls about 5000 acres of coal lands in Hancock county, West Virginia, located on the Ohio river between Chester and New Cumberland, and expects to begin the work of development very soon. Final details as to the capacity and cost of the mining plant, and whether or not the company will construct coke ovens, has not been determined. Officers and directors are: Messrs. Ernest W. Marland, president; Ray Wise, vice-president; O. W. Ainslie, secretary and treasurer; Franklin P. Booth, Lawrence Bigum, George W. Eberhart, all of Pittsburg; A. S. Cooper, clerk of the court of Hancock county, West Virginia; Alfred Marland, attorney, New Cumberland, W. Va.

Fuller's Earth.

The MANUFACTURERS' RECORD has information to the effect that the Southern Fuller's Earth Co. of Mt. Pleasant, Fla., has begun active preparations for mining, drying and grinding fuller's earth for market. About \$100,000 will be expended for the construction and equipment of the plant, installing engines, boilers and other machinery. This equipment and roofing will be required. Mr. A. S. White of Mt. Pleasant, Fla., can be addressed for further information.

Furnace in Blast.

The Cherokee Iron Work of the Alabama & Georgia Iron Co. at Cedartown, Ga., has resumed operations after an enforced idleness of several months on account of an inability to secure wood cutters and charcoal burners. The plant produces a high-grade car-wheel pig-iron, and has an annual capacity of about 18,000 tons. New York offices of the Alabama & Georgia Iron Co. are located at 71 Broadway.

Mining Notes.

During the past week it is estimated that 151,000 tons of coal have passed Paducah, Ky., going down the Ohio river to ports on the Mississippi.

Messrs. Powhatan Wooldridge, Powhatan Johnson Wooldridge and Charles H. Sheild have incorporated the Marion-Anna Coal Co. of Louisville, Ky., with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The Southern Splint Coal Co. of Grafton, W. Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to deal in coal lands, manufacture coke, etc. Incorporators are Messrs. L. B. Brydon, John T. McGraw, W. S. Brydon, W. R. Davis and T. T. Martin, all of Grafton.

T. H. Moore, vice-president and general manager of the People's Line of steamers, Montgomery, Ala., is reported as saying that the company is planning the construction of a light-draft steamer 180 feet long and 38 feet wide from guard to guard at a cost of about \$20,000. Capt. T. W. Morse will superintend her construction. The new boat is designed particularly for use when water is low.

Four carloads of cast-iron pipe from the Birmingham district were shipped last week to Juarez, Mexico.

FOREIGN LETTERS

The MANUFACTURERS' RECORD is so widely read in foreign countries that we are in constant receipt of many letters from all parts of the world. Some of these letters indicate the disposition of foreigners to buy American goods, and are therefore of interest to our readers.

Food Products for France.

J. Ribard Chauvin, 29 Rue de Cheverus, Bordeaux, France, writes to the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD:

"I would take great interest in working for an American firm which would introduce into France food products of various kinds, such as biscuits, products of the soil, preserved meats or other edibles. Machinery and tools would go, as well as salable grades in shoe and foot coverings."

Stationery Supplies in Cuba.

Fernando G. y G de Paralta, P. O. Box No. 3, Puerto Padre, Cuba:

"I have a printing and publishing house with stationery goods department, and next month will begin to publish the only newspaper in this city. I am in a position to establish an efficient agency for the sale of pencils, pens, penholders, writing and printing papers, inks, adhesives, typewriter ribbons and carbon papers."

Wants Gasoline Cars.

P. D. de Pool, manufacturers' agent, Havana, Cuba:

"Being specially interested in gasoline, or, better still, alcohol-moved passenger cars for branch lines, and having seen in one of your last papers that the Southern Pacific has just started using them, I beg you to aid the makers of such cars to communicate with me on the subject."

PHOSPHATES

Completing Fertilizer Plant.

The Arkansas Fertilizer Co., whose present offices are in Little Rock, Ark., is completing its plant at East Argenta and expects to have it in operation within a short time. The mines of the company are located at Phosphate, Ark., near Batesville, and produce phosphate of lime, which is ground and chemically treated at the plant. Large shipping facilities will be provided for handling the output of the factory, which is designed to employ from 40 to 50 men when in full operation. Mr. J. D. Goldman of St. Louis, Mo., is president of the Arkansas Fertilizer Co., and F. S. Williams, secretary and manager. Mr. Williams is in charge of the offices at Little Rock.

To Develop Phosphate.

Messrs. C. W. Weaver and G. H. Elling of Nashville, Tenn., are completing arrangements for the development of a large phosphate property on the Swan branch of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway. The property is located below Centerville, Tenn., and is said to contain about 800,000 tons of blue phosphate rock. A company will be organized with a capital stock of \$50,000, of which \$25,000 will be expended for development work, including the construction of a mill to have a capacity of 100 tons. It is stated that the Southern State Development Co. of Nashville will finance the new enterprise.

Quarterly Dividend.

The board of directors of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. of Richmond, Va., has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock of the company. Checks for the payment of this dividend will be mailed on January 15, 1906, to all preferred stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1905. Mr. S. W. Travers is the treasurer of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.

RAILROADS

[A complete record of all new railroad building in the South will be found in the Construction Department.]

THROUGH TO JELICO.

Cumberland Railroad Co. Will Build via Greasy Creek Gap.

[Special Cor. Manufacturers' Record.]
Middlesboro, Ky., December 16.

As a result of the Court of Appeals decision in its favor, affirming its claim to a right of way through Greasy Creek Gap, the Cumberland Railroad, which now has a line from Artemus, Ky., to the Cumberland Coal Co.'s mines, a distance of eight miles, is now arranging to renew work on its Jellico extension, 17 miles. Two short tunnels are necessary. The roadbed is up to the highest standard and the rails are heavier than are employed on some of the trunk lines, the line being designed for the heaviest traffic.

It is not yet known whether the Louisville & Nashville will now build its proposed cut-off from its Cumberland Valley division to the Knoxville division, 35 miles, the primary object being to eliminate a long haul via Corbin in transferring Virginia coal to the Knoxville division. Contracts had already been let for part of the line, but pending the court's decision little was done.

Considerable mining has already been started in the new field. The Bennett-Jellico Coal Co. has installed a model plant at the head of a short line branching out from the Cumberland. The first shipments of coal were made two weeks ago, and the mine will soon be turning out 500 tons daily. The plant has a capacity of 1000 tons. At the head of the line the Cumberland Coal Co., a Pennsylvania concern, is putting in a plant with a capacity of 2000 tons. This company is building a mile and a-half narrow-gauge road to extend from its tipple to the main line. Two openings are being made. The East Jellico Coal Co. will shortly commence the developing of holdings tapped by the Cumberland's main line. This company has been operating for a number of years in this field.

Engineers of note made investigations of the coal deposits to be tapped by the Cumberland Railroad before the line was started. Their report stated that 500,000,000 tons of coal will be gotten out before the deposits are exhausted. Four seams of workable coal are found, the thickest averaging seven feet, with a small parting. This is the vein now being worked.

W. S. HUDSON.

FINANCING RAILROADS.

How Several of the Smaller Lines in the South Are Being Extended.

The rapidity with which the South is being more and more developed by the construction of small railroads, or rather railroads of small beginnings, is a fact that impresses itself immediately upon the student of Southern conditions. These transportation enterprises, after being started with local capital, later often command outside financing for further growth. An instance of this was afforded by the recent purchase by Messrs. F. J. Lisman & Co., 30 Broad street, New York, of an issue of bonds of the Chesterfield & Lancaster Railroad in South Carolina. Concerning this transaction Mr. F. J. Lisman of that firm said to a reporter of the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD: "Yes, we have taken this issue of bonds, and, in fact, we have taken a great many issues of small railroads in the South, this being the third one this year. One of them was an issue of first mortgage bonds secured on the Millen & Southwestern Railroad and another an issue made by the Raleigh &

Southport for the extension of its line from Lillington to Fayetteville.

"We have in times past handled a great many issues of Southern railroads, like the Savannah & Statesboro 5s, Raleigh & Cape Fear 5s, the Central of Georgia, Macon & Northern division 5s and others, and we are prepared to buy a great many more if we can get the class of security we want.

"A great many promoters come into this office who desire us to help them finance some scheme under which they propose to issue bonds for the full cost of the property or more and with a substantial stock bonus, they reserving for themselves a large proportion of the stock for the alleged efforts. Of course, they always manage to figure out beautiful dividends on the watered stock, but these are not the propositions we want. We are looking for bonds secured on railroads already existing. For instance, if a line has 20 miles of railroad which it owns and wants to extend same 20 to 30 miles further, and these 20 miles shall have for several years shown a sufficient earning capacity and the local owners are willing to put same up as security for the remaining 30 miles, then we are willing to take the bonds. In other words, we are dealing in mortgages on railroads the same as most people do in mortgages on real estate. We want a substantial cash equity behind our bonds. People generally seem to think that because the big systems are mortgaged for \$20,000 per mile that they can mortgage any little railroad at this rate. Of course, this is absurd.

"We are the only house in New York and probably in any of the Eastern financial centers willing to buy railroad bond issues of from \$100,000 to \$250,000, as we have built up a special clientele for this kind of security who follow our judgment in the matter.

"The South is growing very fast, and the three big systems are kept busy increasing their facilities in the shape of double-tracking, additional terminals, sidings and equipment; in fact, the pressure on them is so great that they are glad to see the local people undertaking the development on a small scale. There is room for a good many hundred miles of local lines in the South, and most likely the bulk of the additional mileage to be constructed in the Southeastern States will be of that nature, and if undertaken on a conservative scale they will in time become exceedingly remunerative."

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE.

New Line Built During 1905 and Construction to Be Finished in 1906.

Mr. W. H. Courtenay, chief engineer of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, writes from Louisville, Ky., to the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD giving information with reference to track laid on new lines and extensions of the system since January 1 last (exclusive of second track and sidings) as follows:

"Bay Minette & Fort Morgan Railroad—Bay Minette, Ala., to Foley, Ala., a distance of 36.52 miles.

"Birmingham Mineral Railroad—Extension of Huntsville branch No. 2 from Altoona, Ala., to Moragne, Ala., a distance of 15.56 miles.

"Henderson Division—Change of line, Bakers Hill, Goodletts, Tenn., to Greenbrier, Tenn., 8.7 miles.

"Cumberland Valley Division—Branch up left-hand fork of Straight creek, approximating four miles in length, now under construction; track laid for a distance of 1.45 miles. This branch diverges from the track originally constructed for the National Coal & Iron Co. at a point 9295 feet from a connection with the Cumberland Valley division at Pineville, Ky.,

and will extend into the coal property of the Straight Creek Coal Mining Co. The branch for its entire length will be in the State of Kentucky.

"Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern Railway—Existing line reconstructed, Knoxville, Tenn., to Etowah, Tenn., 59 miles. New line constructed, Etowah, Tenn., to Cartersville, Ga., a distance of 88.2 miles. Of the above, 62.2 miles are in Georgia and 87 in Tennessee.

"Grading for the following construction work is now under way, but track has not yet been laid:

"Henderson Division—Revision of line and grades between Greenbrier, Tenn., and Guthrie, Ky., a distance of 25.7 miles.

"Knoxville Division—Revision of line and grades from Saxton, Ky., to Corbin, Ky., 25.9 miles.

"Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern Railway—Atlanta connection, extending from Ellen N., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, to a connection with the Atlanta Belt Line, West End, Atlanta, 6.2 miles in Georgia.

"The names of the contractors for revision of line Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern Railway are Wm. J. Oliver, Knoxville, Tenn.; Wright, Williams & Wadley, Dalton, Ga., and A. C. Wright and J. T. Pruden, Atlanta, Ga.

"For revision of line and grades Bakers Hill, Henderson division, Mason & Hoge Company, Frankfort, Ky., Greenbrier to Guthrie; Walton, Wilson, Rodes & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

"For revision of line and grades Corbin to Saxton, Knoxville division, Edgington, Griffiths & Co., Knoxville, Tenn., and Southern Contracting Co., Ludlow, Ky.

"The contractors for the branch line up left-hand fork of Straight creek are the Callahan Construction Co., Knoxville, Tenn."

"Winter Homes in the South."

This is the title of a new folder issued by the Southern Railway, and it contains a large amount of desirable information concerning health and pleasure resorts in the Southern country, all of which must be valuable to tourists or others who contemplate spending part or all of the winter therein. Three harbors of refuge for those who would escape the rigors of a Northern winter are found from the mountains to the sea, affording beautiful and comfortable quarters where the mild climate may be enjoyed to the utmost. A list of inns and hotels is included in the folder, together with rates, and the numerous illustrations will assist readers in selecting a place to stop. The map which accompanies it is not the least useful of its features. Mr. S. E. Burgess, traveling passenger agent, 119 East Baltimore street, Baltimore, can furnish copies, but they may also be obtained at the company's agencies in other cities and towns.

Rogers Southwestern.

Mr. J. E. Felker, treasurer of the Rogers Southwestern Railway Co., writes from Rogers, Ark., to the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD that the line is to be constructed from Rogers to a point on the Kansas City Southern Railroad, either Siloam Springs or Gentry, Ark. The road will be 30 miles long, traversing farming and fruit lands.

F. B. Whitcomb is the engineer in charge. Construction contracts have been awarded and the company wishes to purchase equipment and rails about January 1.

The other officers are R. L. Nance, president; J. E. Applegate, vice-president; McQueen Rozelle, secretary.

Apalachicola Northern.

President Charles B. Duffy of the Apalachicola Northern Railroad Co. writes

from Apalachicola, Fla., to the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD that grading has been completed from St. Joseph Bay, Fla., to Apalachicola, Fla., 23 miles, and from Apalachicola to the crossing of the Apalachicola river, four miles. Ties are ready and 10 miles of rail have already come in by vessel. Track will be laid on this grade immediately, and the work of driving piles from the bridge approach at Apalachicola river is in progress.

The line is surveyed and located through to River Junction and Quincy, Fla., 116 miles, and grading will begin within a few days from River Junction southward; also from the east side of the Apalachicola river northward.

Mr. Duffy adds that the whole line will be completed in 1906 as fast as the work can be pushed forward.

Jefferson to Athens.

The Gwathmey-Mackall Engineering Co., Norfolk Va., writes the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD confirming the press report that they have a contract on the extension of the Gainesville Midland Railroad from Jefferson to Athens Ga., 19 miles. The present line is from Gainesville, Ga., southeast to Jefferson, Ga., 35 miles. At Athens it will connect with the Southern Railway, the Central of Georgia Railway and the Seaboard Air Line. The officers of the Engineering Company are W. W. Gwathmey, president; B. F. Mackall, vice-president; C. G. Mackall, secretary.

To Abolish Grade Crossings.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. is making surveys and working on a plan to abolish grade crossings for a distance of about two miles along its line in the southern part of Baltimore city. There will be an elevated line consisting of from four to six tracks. Some time will necessarily elapse before the plans are complete and the work is ready for contract.

Railroad Notes.

The Southern Railway, according to a press dispatch from Washington, has just let contracts for 10,000 freight cars.

The Illinois Central Railroad, according to a report from Nashville, Tenn., has established a through limited train service between that city and Chicago.

The Texas & Pacific Railway is reported to be purchasing heavy rails for the purpose of relaying its entire line from New Orleans to Shreveport, La., the work to be completed in three months.

The Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway has, it is reported, let a contract to the American Bridge Co. for rebuilding eight bridges between Helenwood and Oakdale, Tenn., this being necessitated by the double-track work lately started.

A press report from Memphis, Tenn., says that the Illinois Central Railroad Co. has given a contract to the Cumberland Telephone Co. to build a double telephone line from Louisville to New Orleans along the railroad, and that construction has begun at Vicksburg, Miss.

According to a dispatch from Cincinnati, Ohio, the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg will build a million-dollar bridge over the Kentucky river from Turkey Bottoms to a point on the Kentucky side above Dayton, where the lines will connect with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.

The Wood Distilling & Fiber Co. of Orange, Texas, has, it is stated, through a process of extracting for commercial purposes all the turpentine and the materials for aniline dyes from pine slabs, made it possible for pine pulp to be used profitably in the manufacture of paper.

TEXTILES

[A complete record of new textile enterprises in the South will be found in the Construction Department.]

Correspondence relating to textile matters, especially to the cotton-mill interests of the South, and items of news about new mills or enlargements, special contracts for goods, market conditions, etc., are invited by the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD. We shall be glad to have such matter at all times, and also to have any general discussion relating to cotton matters.

To Double Its Plant.

In its issue of September 21 the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD referred to the Waxahachie Cotton Mills of Waxahachie, Texas, as declaring a dividend of 10 per cent. and passing some additional funds to its surplus account. It was also stated that the management had been authorized to enlarge the plant when this was deemed necessary. The directors met during the past week and decided to double the plant, which has now 5000 ring spindles and 150 looms. The superintendent was instructed to engage an architect to prepare plans and specifications for the new building required, and contracts for the new machinery will be awarded soon, also for erecting the building noted. The Waxahachie Cotton Mills is consuming 3000 bales of cotton annually, and its output of cloth is reported as sold up to next May.

Mill for Marble Falls.

It is planned by the Marble Falls (Texas) Water & Power Co. to organize a company with capital stock of \$250,000 for the purpose of operating a cotton mill of 10,000 spindles and 320 looms. About \$140,000 has been subscribed by Marble Falls investors, and outside investors are invited to take the balance. The company is willing to issue the \$110,000 as common or preferred 7 per cent. stock, or if a proper rate of interest can be secured would borrow the amount, giving a mortgage on its entire water-power, water-works, electric-light plant and cotton mill. The water-works is now operating. It is believed that the water-power will develop 5000 horse-power. Messrs. Laddshaw & Laddshaw of Spartanburg, S. C., having estimated the possibilities at that figure.

Laurel Cotton Mills.

Last week the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD referred to the Laurel (Miss.) Cotton Mills as to add 8500 spindles. It may now be stated that the Laurel company will erect a two-story building 75x160 feet in size to hold the new machinery, besides installing a 300-horse-power engine direct connected to a 250-kilowatt generator to operate the new equipment. Individual motors will be placed in the plant. No contracts have been awarded for machinery, and the necessary carding and preparatory machinery will accompany the 8500 spindles. This will practically double the mill's present output. Stuart W. Cramer of Charlotte, N. C., is the engineer in charge.

The Tennessee Bag Co.

The Tennessee Bag Co. of Memphis, Tenn., referred to recently as incorporated, has organized with R. T. Fant, president, and W. H. Carter, vice-president-general manager. An option has been taken on land suitable as a site for the plant, and arrangements to build will probably be completed soon. This company plans to establish a large plant for manufacturing cotton bags. Its capital stock is \$260,000.

The Imperial Yarn Mills.

Preparations are being made to begin construction work on the erection of the

buildings for the Imperial Yarn Mills of Belmont, N. C. This company was referred to by the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD in August as to be organized to build a 10,000-spindle plant. It has a capital stock of \$250,000, of which there has been \$160,000 subscribed, and the officers have recently been elected. E. C. Lineberger is president; D. E. Rhyne, vice-president, and R. L. Stowe, secretary-treasurer. Power will be obtained from the Catawba river, and Nos. 40 to 50 yarns will be the product of the mill. Officers of the Chronicle Mills of Belmont are managing this enterprise.

Elm City Cotton Mills.

The stockholders of the Elm City Cotton Mills, La Grange, Ga., have organized the company, electing C. V. Truitt, president; J. G. Truitt, vice-president; Roy Dallis, secretary and manager, and Fuller E. Callaway, treasurer. The directors are the officers named and Messrs. S. H. Truitt, W. A. Holmes, Henry Banks, Sr., J. H. Edmondson, H. H. Childs, J. C. Roper and C. N. Pike, all of La Grange; George M. Traylor of Atlanta, Ga., and F. C. Johnson of New York. This company was reported in the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD of October 12 and 19. Its capital stock is \$250,000, and plans for building a mill will soon be given attention.

Dixie Mills' Addition.

Contract will be awarded this week by the Dixie Mills Co. of Paducah, Ky., for the erection of an additional building two stories high, 50x62 feet, for which bids are now being received by A. L. Lassiter, architect in charge. This building will be equipped with 40 knitting machines, which have been received at Paducah, increasing the company's capacity by 250 dozen pairs of hose weekly. The building will cost about \$3700. The 150 operatives now employed will be increased to 200 when the new addition is completed. A new engine has been installed to afford the company sufficient power for its increased plant.

To Establish a Silk Industry.

Dispatches from Beaumont, Texas, state that a silk industry will be established in that city by Messrs. K. Otsuki and J. R. McCray of Beaumont and M. Arsi of Houston, Texas. It is stated they have secured 100 acres of land in Orange county, where a silkworm colony will be established, and that a silk mill will be erected in Beaumont, the machinery for it to be brought from Japan. The equipment will be accompanied, it is reported, by Japanese silk weavers and by farmers experienced in caring for the silkworms.

To Add 13,000 Spindles.

It is stated that the Coosa Manufacturing Co. has decided to add 13,000 spindles and accompanying preparatory machinery to its plant at Piedmont, Ala. This company has at present an equipment of 27,600 spindles, manufacturing two-ply warps, 20s to 80s, only Egyptian and Texas long staple being consumed. It will probably expend about \$75,000 or \$85,000 for the new machinery referred to, and expects to at once begin the arrangements necessary for the installation.

Knitting Machines Wanted.

The new machines for the American Hosiery Mills of Kernersville, N. C., referred to last week, are 12 in number, to be furnished by the Standard Machine Co. of Philadelphia, Pa. This installation will give the mill a total output of 500 dozen pairs of half-hose per day. Next year the company expects to expend several thousand dollars for further improvements. Second-hand Standard "B" or

Standard "F" machines are now wanted by the American Company.

A \$25,000 Knitting Mill.

It is proposed to organize a company with capital stock of \$25,000 for the purpose of establishing a knitting mill at Dayton, Va. The enterprise is being promoted by the Lewis Jones Knitting Co. of Winchester, Va.; J. H. Rhodes, H. L. Loomis and others of Dayton.

Textile Notes.

The Chiquola Manufacturing Co. of Honea Path, S. C., has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

The Chamber of Commerce of El Paso, Texas, is corresponding with Eastern capitalists relative to the erection of a cotton mill in El Paso.

The Eldorado Falls Cotton Mills of New London, N. C., may possibly build another mill, but no decision will be made at present. The company now operates 6000 spindles.

Messrs. F. S. Etheridge, E. M. Copeland, J. E. Dickson and H. B. Neal of McDonough, Ga., will organize a company to build the cotton mill recently referred to as proposed.

The Lanett Cotton Mills, the West Point Manufacturing Co., the Riverdale Cotton Mills and the Lanett Bleachery and Dye Works of West Point Ga., have declared their usual dividends.

The directors of the Seneca Cotton Mills of Seneca, S. C., have called a meeting of the company's stockholders to be held January 20 to consider increasing capital stock. The company's present capital is \$301,000, and it is rumored that the proposed increase is connected with plans for building an addition.

It is reported that capitalists interested in the Norfolk (Va.) Silk Co. are corresponding with the Board of Trade, Louisville, Ky., regarding establishing a silk mill of 600 looms in Louisville. Their plan is said to be the organization of a \$200,000 stock company, \$75,000 to be asked from Louisville investors.

Belton Power Co.'s Plant.

One of the important water-power developments in the South is that of the Belton Power Co. of Belton, S. C., the construction of which has been progressing since July, 1904, and of which mention was previously made by the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD. This plant is now about completed, and the first electricity was developed last month. It includes a concrete and stone dam 600 feet long, 350 feet wide in the spillway, 35 feet wide at the base and 8 feet at the top, forming a reservoir four miles long with an acreage of about 1800. The power-house is designed for 3000 to 4000 horse-power, of which about 1500 horse-power is now being furnished to the Williamston Mills at Williamston and the Belton Cotton Mills at Belton. The power plant is about midway between these two cities. All the electrical machinery was built by the General Electric Co. of Schenectady, N. Y., and J. E. Sirrine of Greenville, S. C., was the engineer in charge and made the plans and specifications, while the construction work was undertaken by the J. F. Gallivan Building Co. of Greenville, S. C. It is stated the power is sold to the mills at \$15 per horse-power per annum, and is to supply street lights to the two cities (Williamston and Belton) at \$60 per light per annum. Electricity will also be sold to private consumers and to other industries for light and power. John B. Adger, formerly of Charleston, S. C., but recently located in Belton, is president of the Belton Power Co.

COTTONSEED

Cottonseed-Oil Conditions.

[Special Cor. Manufacturers' Record.]
New Orleans, La., December 13.

There is a decided shortage in cottonseed in Louisiana, and the oil mills are at a disadvantage accordingly. Most of the mills are closed down, owing to the difficulty in obtaining seed supplies. This is a distressing condition of affairs, as it makes it problematical whether the mills will come out even at close of season. Up to December 1 only 362,000 bales of cotton, according to the government returns, were ginned in Louisiana from the commencement of the season, which would indicate perhaps 500,000 bales representing this season's crop approximately. This is 45 per cent. less than last year's cotton crop, which was 1,100,000 bales. In an interview with Mr. W. E. Jervy, manager of the Southern Cotton Oil Co.'s New Orleans branch, these undesirable trade conditions were discussed in detail, and it is clear, to use Mr. Jervy's words, "the mills must just now practice the strictest economy." Among the plants closed down for lack of seed supplies is the Southern Cotton Oil Co.'s plant at Gretna, opposite New Orleans. There is a good demand for cake, and at prices which under other conditions would net good returns, \$29.50 being readily obtained for long ton of prime cake in New Orleans. This is the highest price cake has reached for many years, but the difficulty exists in the supply being inadequate to the demand. Crude oil is bringing 23 to 23½ cents, and while prices of latter may fluctuate, it is expected that the high prevailing prices for cake will be continued. Regarding the Southern Cotton Oil Co.'s plant being closed down here, that refers to the oil mill proper, and not to the refinery. The company operates a large refinery continuously, making all grades of cotton oil, as well as superior make of compound lard. So far the company has been able to obtain all the crude oil needed from independent Texas mills, chiefly located in better seed supply portions of the country than Louisiana mills. The outlook in the oil-mill business for New Orleans and contiguous territory is not promising.

Cottonseed Notes.

Representatives of cottonseed-oil mills of Arkansas are planning to make Little Rock the cottonseed product market of the State.

The Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association has a bureau of publicity at Ennis, which, in aiding the mills to build up a home appreciation of their products, has published to that end several booklets, including discussions of cottonseed meal for hogs, some uses of cotton oil and the comparative value of cottonseed and cottonseed products.

Mayor Joel H. Cutchin of Roanoke, Va., writes the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD that Mr. W. E. Thomas, auditor, will furnish all information desired regarding the \$400,000 of improvement bonds recently voted.

The capital stock of corporations chartered in Mississippi in the past two years amounted to \$49,179,700, of which more than \$10,000,000 was the capital stock of 126 manufacturing industries.

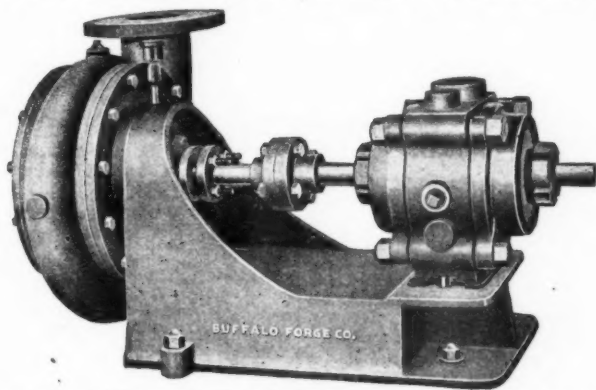
The Savannah Manufacturers' Exposition last week brought together a large collection of interesting exhibits of a variety of industries of that city.

Manufacturers of New South Memphis have perfected an organization to advance their interests.

MECHANICAL

Cooley Engine and Pump.

An accompanying illustration shows a Buffalo centrifugal pump direct connected to a Cooley rotary engine. These outfits are exceedingly compact and sturdy, with no exposed moving parts liable to be bent, broken or lost or subject to rapid wear through the abrading action of grit, mud, rust, etc. The pump end is of the same high-grade design as Buffalo standard cen-



BUFFALO CENTRIFUGAL PUMP DIRECT CONNECTED TO COOLEY ROTARY ENGINE.

trifugals, including the features of a solid peripheral shell, removable side plates and enclosed runner. The engines are of simple construction, automatically taking up wear and remaining practically steam-tight after long-continued operation. They can be run on either steam or compressed air with equal success, and are said to be more economical than reciprocating engines of equal power. Whether steam or air driven, the essential for satisfactory operation is to install a reliable sight-feed oiler with a good grade of engine oil just above the throttle valve in a vertical pipe.

The ability of this pump to handle liquids containing large quantities of solid matter in suspension, the ease with which it may be set up or shifted from place to place, and the fact that it will withstand the roughest handling and requires no skilled labor to run makes it a valuable

bore of the cylinder without friction, and are held there by steam pressure and centrifugal force. Their action is that of check valves between the pressure and exhaust, and they automatically take up their own wear. The bearings are rollers of generous proportions. In this engine there are no take-ups, no wedges, no set-screws, no springs, no mechanical packing to take the engineer's attention. With the exception of the rub of the valves upon its seat and the spider, there is no friction. The Buffalo Forge Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., is

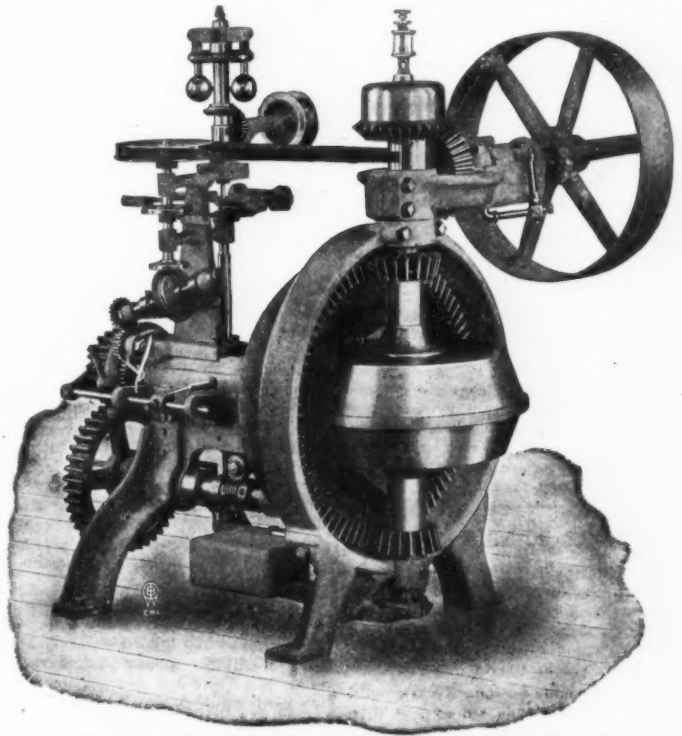
Consolidated Stone Co. has also ordered four of the new class "Y" Sullivan oolitic-type channelers with eight-inch cylinders for use at its quarries at Bloomington and Bedford. This company will then have 21 Sullivan machines at these two properties. The New York office of the Sullivan Machinery Co. has also secured from F. A. Maselli & Co. an order for two class "Y-S" channelers and several rock drills for use at Rochester, N. Y., on the Erie canal improvements.

The Compensating-Type Governors for Water-Wheels.

Those who are interested in governors for water-wheels will find the accompanying illustration and this brief reference of some value for their information. The illustration shows a compensating-type governor which is said to be in great demand at the present time. The governor is made by a company which has been a specialist in this character of mechanical equipment for 35 years and from time to time has made improvements and brought out new designs as experience and study indicated where improvements could be made. The compensating-type governors were perfected about seven years ago to

very carefully worked out and special tools made for their manufacture. The governors as built today are not only very accurate and reliable in operation, but are simple, easily adjusted, and the parts do not get out of adjustment easily from wear or accident. They are manufactured by the Woodward Governor Co. of Rockford, Ill.

These compensating governors are particularly adapted for textile mills, as the regulation is fully equal to a good steam engine, the first cost is reasonable, and the cost of maintenance and repairs is very slight. The demand for these governors from Southern mills and electric-lighting plants is constantly growing. Recent orders for this type came from Neuse River Mills, Raleigh, N. C.; Yadkin River Power Co., Salisbury, N. C.; Cleveland Cotton Mills, Lawndale, N. C.; B. J. Sloan, Waynesville, N. C.; Lily Mill & Power Co., Shelby, N. C.; Hendersonville Light & Power Co., Hendersonville, N. C.; Grayson Electric Corporation, East Radford, Va.; municipal lighting plant, Martinsville, Va.; Mellville Woolen Co., Fredericksburg, Va.; municipal plant, Harrisonburg, Va.; Radford Water-Power Co., Radford, Va.; municipal plant, Front

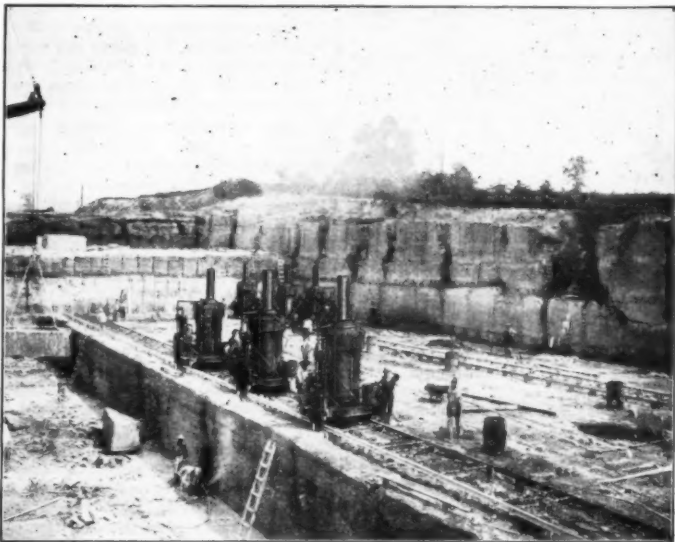


THE COMPENSATING-TYPE GOVERNOR FOR WATER-WHEELS.

the manufacturer of the equipment referred to.

Sullivan Quarrying Machinery.

The Ohio Quarries Co. of North Amherst, Ohio, and the Bedford Quarries Co. of Bedford, Ind., both owned by Chicago people, have placed through George D. Hunter, Bloomington representative of the Sullivan Machinery Co., an order for 10 Sullivan channeling machines for the Bedford quarries and eight for the North Amherst quarries. These machines are of the well-known class "Y" single-gang steam-driven type, with seven-inch cylinder, especially adapted for use in the oolitic limestone of the Bloomington and Bedford districts and the sandstone of Northern Ohio. The order was placed solely on the merit the Sullivan machine has shown in cutting capacity, cost of re-



SULLIVAN QUARRYING MACHINES IN INDIANA OOLITIC DISTRICT.

addition to the contractor's plant. Regular sizes can be furnished on short notice or shipped from stock. Supply houses handling contractors' outfits will do well to keep a few of these on hand for an emergency.

The engine is a very practical machine. It is small, light and durable, and is entirely "foolproof." In construction it is simplicity itself. The moving parts consist of a spider and four roller valves. When running these valves roll upon the

pairs and operating efficiency. The Ohio Quarries Co. already has in operation eight Sullivan "Y" channeling machines at its North Amherst quarries, while 10 machines of the same type are in use at the Bedford Quarries Co.'s operations at Bedford, Ind. An accompanying illustration shows a quarry in the Indiana oolitic district using six Sullivan machines and indicating the method of quarrying building stone by the use of a number of channelers on one long section of track. The

meet the demands for a very sensitive and quick-acting governor for turbines driving electrical machinery. The governors in use previous to that time, while perfectly satisfactory for many purposes, were necessarily slow in action. If made to operate the gates quickly they would move them too far before the speed of the machinery had time to respond to the changes of water. It was evident that an extremely quick gate movement could not be obtained unless some means were provided to stop the governor when it had moved the gate the required distance. This is accomplished by the compensating mechanism used on these governors. By means of a very simple mechanical device the governor is checked when the gate has been moved far enough and allows a short time for the full effect of the water to return the speed to the normal. This device is so effective that these governors are regularly built to close the gate from full open in about six seconds if the full load is suddenly thrown off. Smaller changes are made in corresponding time, resulting in a very accurate control of the speed even with very large changes of load. The mechanical details of this type have been

Royal, Va.; Saluda River Power Co., Greenville, S. C., and Messrs. Nesbitt & Sons, Fountain Inn, S. C.

Automobile Works Needs Location.

In connection with the incorporation of the Hambrick Motor Car Co. of Huntington, W. Va., it may be stated that the company has not as yet decided on a permanent location for the plant. Cars are now being built at Huntington, but the officers of the company are desirous of locating a large and permanent plant in some section of the country where the highways are modern. It is possible that some development organization in one of the Southern cities could correspond with this company to advantage. J. W. Hambrick can be addressed. His company has a capital stock of \$150,000.

It is expected that by the completion of the White River Railroad and the extension of the St. Louis & North Arkansas road to Little Rock a great expansion in the zinc industry of Arkansas will take place.

During the 12 months ended December 1 New Orleans imported 178,613,391 pounds of coffee, valued at \$14,532,275.

Construction Department

TO OUR READERS!

In order to understand and follow up properly the Construction Department items, please bear in mind the following statements:

EXPLANATORY.

The MANUFACTURERS' RECORD seeks to verify every item reported in its Construction Department by a full investigation and complete correspondence with everyone interested. But it is often impossible to do this before the item must be printed, or else lose its value as news. In such cases the statements are always made as "rumored" or "reported," and not as positive items of news. If our readers will note these points they will see the necessity of the discrimination, and they will avoid accepting as a certainty matters that we explicitly state are "reports" or "rumors" only. We are always glad to have our attention called to any errors that may occur.

*Means machinery, proposals or supplies are wanted, particulars of which will be found under head of "Machinery, Proposals and Supplies Wanted."

In correspondence relating to matters reported in this paper, it will be of advantage to all concerned if it is stated that the information was gained from the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD.

ADDRESS FULLY.

To insure prompt delivery of communications about items reported in these columns, the name of one or more incorporators of a newly incorporated enterprise should be shown on the letter addressed to that town, or to the town of the individual sought, as may be shown in the item, as sometimes a communication merely addressed in the corporate or official name of a newly established company or enterprise cannot be delivered by the postmaster. This will help to insure prompt delivery of your communication, although it is inevitable that some failures on the part of the postal authorities to deliver mail to new concerns will occur.

WRITE DIRECTLY.

It is suggested to advertisers and readers that in communicating with individuals and firms reported in these columns, a letter written specifically about the matter reported is likely to receive quicker and surer attention than a mere circular.

BALTIMORE BUILDING NOTES.

Business Buildings.

Baltimore—Stable.—Catharine Renshaw, 717 North Charles street, has awarded contract to M. Z. Hammen, 1835 McCulloh street, for the reconstruction of three-story stable at Calvert and Pleasant streets.

Baltimore—Dwellings.—John Heaver, builder, 408 East North avenue, will erect 20 three-story dwellings on Barclay near 24th street and 17 two-story dwellings in the rear; brick with stone trimmings; galvanized-iron cornices; cost about \$35,000; Jacob F. Gerwig, architect, Hoffman Building, 11 East Lexington street.

Baltimore—Warehouse.—The Gottschalk Company, wholesale liquor dealers, 1766 North Gay street, will erect four or five-story warehouse at southwest corner Light and Balderston streets on site which is 50x100 feet. The architect to prepare the plans has been selected.

Baltimore—Dwellings.—The Luzerne Land Co. has awarded contract to Frank Novak, 809 North Duncan street, for the construction of 24 two-story dwellings on Lakewood avenue between Jefferson and Orleans streets.

Baltimore—Dwellings.—John J. & Charles W. Hurst, Calvert Building, Fayette and St. Paul streets, will erect 12 two-story dwellings on Milton avenue near Chase street, to cost about \$12,000.

Baltimore—Warehouse.—Lawrence Turnbull, 12 East Lexington street, will raise structures at 311 and 313 West Baltimore street, extending through to 308 and 310 West German street, and will erect on the site six-story warehouse. Bayard Turnbull, architect, 12 East Lexington street, will prepare the plans. The site is 33x131 feet.

Baltimore—Dwellings.—George W. Singer, 1212 North Fremont avenue, will erect six two-story dwellings, 15x53 feet, at southeast corner Park Heights and Harwood avenues to cost about \$7,200; Jacob F. Gerwig, architect, Hoffman Building, 11 East Lexington street.

Baltimore—Hotel.—The Howard Hotel Co.

has been incorporated with an authorized capital stock of \$50,000 by Wm. B. Hurst, Harry Busick, manager University of Maryland Hospital, Greene and Lombard streets; J. Louis Gough, Albert D. Graham and Randolph Barton, Jr., 207 North Calvert street. This company will operate the seven-story hotel recently erected on Howard near Baltimore street by the Merchants' Hotel Co. Mr. Busick will manage the hotel.

Baltimore—Suburban Development.—C. Brosius Reed, 411 St. Paul street, has purchased 47 acres of land at Park Heights and Glen avenues and will develop it for suburban residential purposes.

Baltimore—Dwellings.—Samuel A. Bersterman, builder, 1604 Harford avenue, will erect 12 two-story dwellings on Durham street near Lafayette avenue to cost about \$8,000.

Baltimore—Store Buildings.—Referring to two-story store building to be erected at 102 Park avenue and the reconstruction of four-story store building at 202 West Fayette street by William May, 1736 Linden avenue, the following contractors are among those estimating on the work; Henry L. Maas, 906 Alsquith street; Monmonier & Sorrell, 308 Laurens street, and C. W. Simpson, 415 East Lexington street. Bids to be in December 23; Charles M. Anderson, architect, 324 North Charles street.

Baltimore—Freight Shed.—The Northern Central Railroad Co., Union Station, will erect an addition to its freight shed at Bolton Yard; one story, 33x150 feet; mill construction; corrugated-iron sides; composition roof.

Baltimore—Clubhouse.—The Maryland Country Club, 2028 Mt. Royal avenue, has commissioned George A. Nagle, architect, 323 North Charles street, to prepare plans and specifications for club building for billiards and bowling at its Country Club grounds on Park Heights avenue; one story, 25x56 feet; frame construction on stone foundation.

Baltimore—Apartment-house.—Wm. H. Hodges, architect, Wilson Building, 301 North Charles street, has completed plans for reconstruction of three-story building at 236 West Monument street into apartment-house. An additional story will be built and sanitary-plumbing and heating systems will be installed. John Hiltz & Son, 3 Clay street; John A. Sheridan Company, 321 North Holliday street; R. H. Frazier & Son, 230 St. Paul street; Melver & Piel, Builders' Exchange Building; Wm. T. Murphy, 908 North Howard street; E. D. Preston, 140 West Fayette street, and James F. Farley, 207 North street, are estimating on the work.

Baltimore—Dwelling.—Douglas C. Turnbull, 2011 North Calvert street, will erect 2½-story frame dwelling at Roland Park. A. F. West, 217 South Gilmor street; Gladfeiter & Chambers, 2072 Woodberry avenue; John Cowan, 106 West Madison street; W. E. Harn, 109 Clay street, and the Roland Park Company, Roland Park, are estimating on the work; Bayard Turnbull, architect, 12 East Lexington street.

Baltimore—Apartment-house.—Solomon C. Hollander, 202 West Baltimore street, has awarded contract to B. W. & E. Minor, 20 Clay street, for the construction of apartment-house at Linden avenue and Whiteclok street; three stories with basement, 40x100 feet; brick with stone trimmings; slag roof; galvanized-iron cornice. Electrical work, plumbing, heating system and mantels not in contract; W. L. Minor, architect, 20 Clay street.

Baltimore—Jail.—Charles M. Anderson, architect, 324 North Charles street, has been commissioned to prepare plans and specifications for the erection of an addition to the Maryland Penitentiary. The building will be constructed of granite, and will be 32x128 feet.

Baltimore—Warehouse.—Wm. T. Wilson, Law Building, Courtland street near Lexington street, has awarded contract to M. Luther Wright & Co., 324 West Biddle street, for the construction of warehouse at 114 South Calvert street; four stories, 25.3x43.4 feet; brick with granite base; terra-cotta and galvanized-iron trimmings; steel beams; tin roof; fire shutters; prismatic glass; gas fixtures; sanitary plumbing; hand elevator; J. Appleton Wilson, architect, Law Building, Courtland street near Lexington street.

Baltimore—Dwellings.—John S. Bridges, 28 South Charles street, has commissioned Geo. Norbury Mackenzie, 3d, architect, Builders' Exchange Building, 2 East Lexington street, to prepare plans and specifications for 11 three-story dwellings and five two-story

dwellings to be erected at North avenue and Gold street.

Manufacturing Buildings and Other Enterprises.

Baltimore—Shoe Factory.—David Glickman, proprietor Red Star Shoe Manufacturing Co., 3022 Druid Hill avenue, will erect factory building at 414 West Hoffman street; three stories, 15x25 feet; brick with stone trimmings; Henry J. Tinley, architect.

Baltimore—Real Estate.—The New Baltimore Real Estate Co. has been incorporated with an authorized capital stock of \$5000 to deal in real estate by Moses Savage, 1204 East Baltimore street; Joseph B. Bloch, 119 North Bond street; Benjamin Engelman, Max Kohner, 221 West Saratoga street, and Emanuel Ottenheimer, Maryland Telephone Building, Lexington and Courtland streets.

Baltimore—Carriage and Toy Factory.—The Enterprise Carriage & Toy Co., John C. Clark, president, York, Pa., has purchased lot at 715 and 717 West Lombard street and will erect four-story factory building on the site, which is 50x134 feet.

Baltimore—Carriage and Toy Factory.—Revised plans have been distributed for estimates on construction of factory building on Lombard near Fremont street for the Carriage & Toy Co., Martin J. Kohn, president, Calvert and Saratoga streets; five stories, 71.7x171 feet; brick with granite base and stone trimmings; steel beams and girders; cast-iron columns; metal frames and sashes; galvanized-iron cornice; sanitary plumbing; heating system; two elevators. Samuel Sprent, 203 North Pine street; John A. Sheridan Company, 321 North Holliday street; James F. Farley, 207 North street; J. H. Walsh & Bro., 321 Clay street; Frederick Decker & Son, 1209 East Biddle street, and Morrow Bros., 212 Clay street, are estimating. Bids to be in December 26; J. E. Lafferty, architect, 11 East Lexington street.

Baltimore—Wire Works.—Referring to factory building to be erected on Montford avenue near Pennsylvania Railroad tracks by the Enterprise Wire Works, John F. Deal, proprietor, 326 North Gay street, the following contractors are estimating on the construction: John A. Sheridan Company, 321 North Holliday street; Melver & Piel, Builders' Exchange Building, 2 East Lexington street; C. L. Stockhausen, National Marine Bank Building, Gay and Water streets; H. S. Rippel, 7 Clay street; James F. Farley, 207 North street, and Jacob Peters, 411 St. Paul street; one story, 60x160 feet; brick with slag roof; George Clothier, Jr., architect, Lobe Building, 15 South Gay street. Bids to be in December 23.

Baltimore—Bakery.—The Health Food Baking Co. has been incorporated with an authorized capital stock of \$2500 to conduct bakery by C. Walter Corner, W. E. Myers, Chas. S. Hayden, 200 East Lexington street; Chas. W. Wisner, Jr., 200 East Lexington street, and Chas. C. Smith.

Baltimore—Fertilizer Plant.—Baugh & Sons Company, Calvert and Water streets, has been incorporated with an authorized capital stock of \$50,000 to manufacture fertilizer by Edwin P. Baugh, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; A. S. J. Owens, Courthouse; Benj. H. Brewster, Allen G. Pinkerton and John J. Bandell, all of Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore—Draft-gear Works.—The Farlow Draft Gear Co., Continental Building, Baltimore and Calvert streets, is contemplating the erection of a malleable-iron foundry in Baltimore. The officers are: J. H. Farlow, managing director; D. F. Mallory, secretary and treasurer, and I. O. Wright, mechanical engineer.

Subbids Wanted.

Mention of contractors wanting subbids on construction work and material will be found, when published, in the "Machinery Wanted" column on another page under the heading of "Building Equipment and Supplies."

ALABAMA.

Anniston—Water-power-Electrical Plant.—Coosa River Power Co., recently reported incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock to develop the water-power on the Coosa river, has completed organization with Robert D. Johnston of Birmingham, Ala., president; Roswell H. Cobb of Anniston, vice-president; Robert R. Zell, general manager and engineer, and Henry K. White, secretary-treasurer, both of Birmingham, Ala. A concrete steel-reinforced gravity dam 600 feet long and 22 feet high will be built, through which a roadway will probably be built connecting

the counties of St. Clair and Calhoun. At the east end of dam will be a power-house with 10 horizontal turbines of 1000 horsepower each, connected with 10 electrical generators, which will transmit the power obtained by electricity to Anniston (14 miles distant) and adjacent towns; offices, 937 First National Bank Building, Birmingham.

Anniston—Locomotive Works.—At a recent meeting the stockholders of the Kilby Locomotive and Machine Works voted to issue \$50,000 of preferred stock, and arrangements will be made for increasing its facilities.

Bessemer—Manufacturing.—It is reported that a manufacturing industry is considering locating plant at Bessemer, investing about \$20,000, and G. H. Stevenson, president of Board of Trade, can give information.

Birmingham—Coal Bins.—Lacey-Buek Iron Co. is erecting coal bin 125x25x78 feet at a cost of \$8000; capacity 2400 tons of washed coal.

Boyles (P. O. Birmingham)—Powder Mill. It is reported that the E. I. Dupont Company will rebuild No. 1 punching-house, reported destroyed by explosion; main office, Wilmington, Del.; Birmingham office, First National Bank Building.

Decatur—Shuttle Factory.—Reports state that J. W. Pace of Bridgeport, Ala., is considering the removal of shuttle factory to Decatur, and is investigating site for the location of plant.

Fort Payne—Shirt and Overall Factory.—It is reported that the Standard Manufacturing Co. will make improvements to plant, installing machinery for doubling the capacity of shirt factory and equipping plant for making overalls.

Gadsden—Iron Foundry.—It is reported that the Alabama Consolidated Coal & Iron Co. has let contract to T. F. Marlow for the erection of foundry; main building to be 80x50 feet and be equipped for the manufacture of castings used at the company's mines and furnaces. T. G. Bush is president; general offices, Birmingham, Ala.; New York office, 74 Broadway.

Leeds—Coal Mines.—A. B. Jones, R. F. D. No. 1, Odenville, Ala., will shortly begin the development of coal mines, recently mentioned.*

Montgomery—Drug Company.—Incorporated: Gay, Hardie & Durr Drug Co., with \$100,000 capital stock, by Bradford Hardie, John W. Durr and Charles L. Gay.

Piedmont—Cotton Mill.—Coosa Manufacturing Co., now operating 27,600 spindles, will add 13,000 spindles to its equipment.

Tuscaloosa—Machine Works.—Strickland Bros. Machine Co. has begun the erection of plant on site recently purchased, replacing works burned. It is proposed to equip for doubling the present output.

Union Springs—Sand-lime-brick and Concrete-block Works, Ice Factory, etc.—T. T. Wolfenden, P. O. Box 102, and associates contemplate organizing company for the establishment of plant to manufacture sand-lime bricks, concrete blocks, etc. The establishment of 10 to 12-ton ice factory is also being considered.*

ARKANSAS.

Argenta—Water-works and Electric-light Plant.—O'Neil Engineering Co., Dallas, Texas, has contract to construct proposed water-works and electric-light plant. Bids for material, etc., will be received until January 15 by C. J. Humphreys, secretary Board of Improvement.*

Black Springs—Telephone System.—W. C. Rowton, J. M. Rowton, W. C. Wassen and others have incorporated the Black Springs Telephone Co. with \$5000 capital stock to construct and operate telephone system.

Fort Smith—Street-paving.—City has awarded contract to W. A. Prather at 37 cents per square yard for paving Garrison avenue.

Hot Springs—Garbage-disposal Plant.—Hot Springs Sanitary & Fertilizing Co. is the title of company reported last week as organized by Reb. Houpt, Mrs. Elizabeth Houpt and Egbert Rutherford to erect garbage-disposal plant; capital stock \$3000.

Little Rock—Sewerage System.—City is reported as contemplating the construction of two storm-water sewers; estimated cost \$50,000. E. A. Kingsley is city engineer.

Little Rock—Land and Timber Company.—Chartered: Planters' Land & Timber Co., with M. B. Rose, president; George Pugh, vice-president, and C. B. Harnwell, secretary-treasurer.

Little Rock—Grain Company.—C. E. Smith Grain Co. has been incorporated with \$5000 capital stock. C. E. Smith is president; W. D. Swain, vice-president, and Pierce Nelson, secretary-treasurer.

Monticello—Cement-stone Factory.—Chartered: Monticello Cement Stone Co., with \$10,000 capital stock, by C. F. Hudspeth, H. F. Bailey, J. M. Thompson and C. C. Thompson, to manufacture artificial stone.

Pocahontas—Electric-light and Ice Plant.—The Pocahontas Ice & Power Co. will construct electric-light plant and 10-ton ice plant, for which Ruebel & Wells, Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo., were reported last week as engineers in charge of the construction; plant to consist of two 25-horse-power boilers and one 75-kilowatt single-phase alternator. The company has a capital stock of \$25,000, and W. H. Skinner is president, and C. E. Pringel, vice-president.

Prescott—Lumber Company.—Union City Lumber Co. has been incorporated with \$14,000 capital stock. John A. Davis is president; W. O. Mullins, vice-president, and T. C. Morgan, secretary-treasurer.

Roe-Handle Factory.—Chartered: Powell Hickory Handle Co., with \$10,000 capital stock, by W. V. Powell, L. L. Doyle, L. A. Powell, C. E. Bruce and O. W. Conley.

Texarkana—Cotton Company.—The Texarkana Cotton Co. has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by R. Kosminsky, Isadore Kosminsky, M. Kosminsky and Louis Kosminsky to deal in cotton.

FLORIDA.

Cedar Keys—Saw-mill, etc.—Tilghman Cypress Co. is being organized with \$100,000 capital stock by William B. Tilghman, William B. Tilghman, Jr., William J. Staton, Oscar L. Morris, all of Salisbury, Md.; Dr. L. W. Warren of Berlin, Md.; Noah J. Tilghman and John G. Tilghman of Palatka, Fla., for the development of 120,000 feet of cypress timber recently purchased on the Suwannee river. Arrangements will be made to erect mills to have a daily capacity of from 40,000 to 50,000 feet. It is also stated that an ice plant will be established.

Jacksonville—Oil Refinery and Mattress Factory.—The Florida Refining Co. has been organized for the establishment of plant for refining coconut oil and making brushes, mattresses and various other articles from the shucks of the coconut. Arrangements will be made at once for the erection of the necessary buildings, including main building 50x60 feet, shed 20x25 feet and boiler-house 10x25 feet; to be of frame with metal covering with the exception of boiler-house, which will be of brick. J. T. Cox is general manager.

Mt. Pleasant—Fuller's-earth Mines.—The Southern Fuller's Earth Co. is completing arrangements for mining fuller's earth and the establishment of plants for drying and grinding the same for market. About \$100,000 will be expended. A. S. White can give information.*

Plant City—Sand-lime-brick Works.—Plant City Granite Brick Co., mentioned last week as to manufacture sand-lime brick, will have an annual output of 40,000 bricks. J. L. Young is secretary-treasurer, and J. P. Moser, superintendent. James F. Hobart is architect and engineer in charge.

West Palm Beach—Sewerage System and Street Improvements.—The city will arrange at once to have surveys made for extending sewerage system. Bids will also shortly be asked for constructing sidewalks. Address The Mayor.

GEORGIA.

Atlanta—Handkerchief Factory.—W. H. Rator and Max Lichtenstein have applied for a charter for the Southern Handkerchief Co. with \$25,000 capital stock to manufacture silk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs.

Atlanta—Mining.—Chartered: Cartecay Iron Co., with \$50,000 capital stock, by W. M. Scott, George H. Osborn, H. C. Weston and Mrs. H. K. Scott, to mine and deal in gold, copper and other ores.

Atlanta—Graphite Mines.—Victoria Flake Graphite Co. has been chartered with \$200,000 capital stock and privilege of increasing to \$1,000,000 by Guido Meisel and associates to mine and refine graphite.

Atlanta—Electric-light and Power Plant.—Chartered: Fulton Light & Power Co., with \$500 capital stock and privilege of increasing to \$500,000, by Robert F. Maddox and James L. Dickey, Jr., to construct and operate electric-light and power plant.

Atlanta—Sewerage System.—City will receive bids until January 1 for extension of Orme-street trunk sewer; R. M. Clayton, city engineer.*

Barnesville—Saw-mill.—T. S. Yates, A. Y. Stroud and C. J. Yates have incorporated the

Acme Lumber Co. with \$10,000 capital stock to operate saw-mill.

Buena Vista—Electric-light Plant.—City has voted affirmatively the bond issue previously reported for the construction of electric-light plant; T. B. Rainey, city clerk.

Cedartown—Iron-ore Mines.—Reports state that the North Georgia Mining Co. will resume operations at its iron-ore mines, which have been idle for some years. New machinery is being installed, including a washer of from 300 to 400 tons daily capacity, steam shovel, etc.

Columbus—Bottling Works.—L. E. Wooten has contract to erect two-story building 50x200 feet for the Columbus Coca-Cola Bottling Co., previously reported, to be equipped for increasing the capacity. T. F. Lockwood prepared the plans.

Columbus—Water Supply.—The city is considering the proposition of the Sutter Company to furnish artesian water as a source of supply for the municipal water-works system to be constructed.

Grantville—Cotton Mill.—It is reported that the Grantville Mills will increase its spindles from 3000 to 5000.

Macon—Electrical Works.—Henry E. Lowe, James S. Hines and Richard K. Lowe have incorporated the Southern Electric Supply & Manufacturing Co. with \$10,000 capital stock to manufacture all kinds of electrical apparatus, steam, gas and gasoline engines, etc.

Macon—Power-house.—Macon Railway & Light Co., previously reported as to make improvements to plant, will install the most improved equipment, including steam turbine engine of 2000 horse-power, the most modern boilers, condensers and smokestack 150 feet high. Machinery has been purchased.

McDonough—Cotton Mill.—F. S. Etheridge, E. M. Copeland, J. E. Dickson and H. B. Neal will organize a company to build a cotton mill; previously noted as proposed.

Newnan—Cotton Mill.—Newnan Cotton Mills will increase capital stock by \$500,000 for the purpose of building the 20,000-spindle additional mill reported recently. This was decided at a meeting of the stockholders on December 18.

Rome—Lumber Mill.—It is reported that the Cundell Lumber Co. has purchased site in North Rome on which to erect proposed plant. The most improved machinery will be installed.

Savannah—Real Estate.—Isaac G. Haas, Aaron Guthman and Adolph Shulhafer have incorporated the Haas-Guthman Company with \$25,000 capital stock.

KENTUCKY.

Dawson Spring—Electric-light-plant Improvements.—Reports state that the New Century Hotel Co. will enlarge electric-light plant and furnish the town with lights, both arc and incandescent.

Elkton—Stone Quarrying.—A company has been organized with L. Hayden of Hopkinsville, Ky., president; Samuel Givens, vice-president; R. R. Winstow, secretary-treasurer, and A. R. Givens, superintendent and general manager of mines (all of Paducah, Ky.), to take over and operate the plant of the West Kentucky Stone Co.; capital stock \$150,000.

Lexington—Oil and Gas Wells.—Regal Oil & Gas Co. has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock by W. J. Geary, H. M. Skillman, R. R. Harting, H. M. Bosworth, T. L. Warren and R. A. Geary to drill for oil and gas.

Louisville—Coal Mines.—The Marion-Anna Coal Co. has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by Powhatan Woodridge, Powhatan J. Woodridge, Charles H. Shield and others to mine coal, etc.

Louisville—Stockyards.—Chartered: Lafayette Union Stockyards, with \$125,000 capital stock, by G. Wallace Embury and others.

Louisville—Acetylene-gas Plant.—Daylight Acetylene Gas Co. has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock by J. W. Stine, Hyman G. Offutt and L. C. Osborn to establish acetylene-gas plant.

Mayfield—Trousers and Ladies' Skirts.—The Merit Manufacturing Co. has increased capital stock from \$160,000 to \$300,000.

Mayfield—Skirt Factory.—Sills Skirt Co. has been incorporated with \$5000 capital stock to manufacture ladies' skirts.

Mayfield—Telephone System.—Mayfield Home Telephone Exchange has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock.

Paducah—Woodenware Factory.—It is reported that J. B. Etherington and associates will establish plant for the manufacture of wooden articles. Mr. Etherington can be addressed care of the Commercial Club.

Paducah—Knitting Mill.—Dixie Mills Co. will award contract this week for the erec-

tion of two-story 50x62-foot addition after plans by A. L. Lassiter, who is now receiving bids. Forty knitting machines, which have been purchased, will be installed, increasing the company's total output by 250 dozen pairs weekly; building will cost about \$3700.

Somerset—Construction Company.—W. Tanner Otley Construction Co. has been incorporated with \$5000 capital stock.

LOUISIANA.

Baton Rouge—Sewerage System.—Guild & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., it is reported, have contract at \$31,381 for the construction of sewerage system, previously mentioned.

Baton Rouge—Street-paving.—Southern Bitulithic Co. has contract at 2.22 a square yard for paving 54,000 square yards on 13 streets.

Boyce—Cold-storage Plant.—Reports state that the Boyce Ice Co. will erect a cold-storage plant in connection with ice factory.

Hammond—Water-works.—City has let contract to Roy Stookey, Belleville, Ill., for the construction work in connection with water-works system, previously mentioned. Contracts for piping, hydrants and valves, tower and tank and artesian well have been let. C. H. Jenks of Fayette, Miss., is engineer in charge.

New Orleans—Saw-mills, etc.—Chartered: Rodd-Black Company, with an authorized capital stock of \$50,000, to operate saw-mill, etc. Bryan Black is president, and Edward W. Rodd, secretary.

New Orleans—Tinware Factory.—The Hobbs Manufacturing & Stamping Co., previously reported organized with \$100,000 capital stock to manufacture stamped and pieced tinware, has purchased 62 acres of land, five acres of which will be utilized for the necessary factory buildings and the remainder to be divided into town lots. The main factory building will be 200x90 feet, of steel construction. Peter Jung is president; Robert Benaburg, vice-president; Fred Muller, business manager, and Geo. P. Hobbs, general superintendent.

New Orleans—Ice Factory.—American Ice Co. has incorporated with \$12,000 capital stock to manufacture ice. Erwin E. Hammer is president; Henry G. McCall, vice-president, and Percival T. Simpson, secretary-treasurer.

New Orleans—Machine and Lathe Shop.—E. C. Atkins & Co. of Indianapolis, Ind., will establish machine and lathe shop for general repair work in connection with branch being located at Canal and Peters streets for the sale of saws, saw tools, etc. Harvey Avery is the plant manager.

Shreveport—Street-paving.—City has let contract to the Barber Asphalt Paving Co. at \$2.19 a square yard for paving several streets.

Trout—Naval Stores.—Catahoula Naval Stores Co., Hope, Ark., will operate plant for the manufacture of naval stores mentioned last week, annual output to be 6000 barrels of rosin and 1000 barrels of turpentine. A still building and frame operatives' dwellings will be erected. About \$10,000 will be invested. R. L. Pritchard is secretary-treasurer.

MARYLAND.

Belair—Heating and Lighting Plant.—Harry A. Whitaker, John A. Robinson, Louis Dashiell, Fred R. Williams and William F. Hays have incorporated the Belair Acetylene Heat & Light Co. with \$10,000 capital stock.

Salisbury—Gas Plant.—W. J. Merrill, 710 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa., it is reported, has applied for franchise to construct gas plant.

Salisbury—Gas Plant.—It is reported that Samuel A. Graham and Jay Williams have made a proposition to the city for furnishing gas.

Salisbury—Gas Plant.—Josiah D. Marvil, Daniel C. Spruance, James E. Ellegood, W. S. Gordy, Jr., M. A. Humphreys and F. Leonard Wailes have incorporated the Salisbury Gas Co. with \$75,000 capital stock and privilege of increasing to \$200,000 to construct gas plant. Application has been made to the city for franchise.

Taneytown—Electric-light Plant.—Edward E. Reindollar and associates have organized company to erect and operate electric-light plant. Franchise will be applied for.

MISSISSIPPI.

Hattiesburg—Gas Plant.—The Hattiesburg Light & Power Co. will erect gas plant.*

Hattiesburg—Gas Plant.—E. J. O'Beirne of Memphis, Tenn., has completed plans and specifications for plant to be erected by the Hattiesburg Gas Co., recently reported incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock to operate gas plant.

Hattiesburg—Public Improvements.—City will issue \$200,000 of bonds for public improvements, \$150,000 to be used for street-paving, \$35,000 for improving and extending water-works and \$15,000 for improving and extending sewerage system. Address The Mayor.

Hattiesburg—Construction Company.—Southern Construction Co. has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by A. J. Gailley, R. C. Oliver, M. J. Epley, J. L. Kearney and others to do general construction work.

Laurel—Cotton Mill.—Laurel Cotton Mills, referred to last week as to add 8500 spindles, will also erect additional building, two stories high, 75x160 feet, and install 300-horse-power engine direct connected to 250-kilowatt generator for power. No machinery contracts have been awarded. Stuart W. Cramer of Charlotte, N. C., is engineer in charge.

Montrose—Telephone System.—Jasper Telephone Co. has been incorporated with \$1500 capital stock by L. L. Denson, P. L. Blackwell and others to construct telephone system.

Okolona—Hardware Company.—C. W. Parchman and others have incorporated the Parchman Bros. Hardware Co. with \$30,000 capital stock.

Oxford—Supply Company.—Chartered: Oxford Supply Co. with \$20,000 capital stock, by F. M. Stowers, H. L. Tate and others.

MISSOURI.

Aurora—Foundry and Machine Shop.—Reports state that the United Iron Works Co. of Springfield, Mo., has begun the erection of proposed plant; to include a machine shop 80x105 feet, boiler-house 30x30 feet, foundry 40x65 feet, blacksmith shop 25x35 feet, office building 20x40 feet, storage-house 30x40 feet and fuel building 12x30 feet.

Crystal City—Plate-glass Factory.—Reports state that the Pittsburg (Pa.) Plate Glass Co. is considering the erection of factory building, which will be equipped for increasing the present output of plate glass. The plans call for a plant producing not less than 6,000,000 feet annually.

Eldon—Handle Factory.—Incorporated: Osage Handle Co., with \$2500 capital stock, by R. S. Harvey, W. E. Harvey, Allen Russell and others.

Grenada—Paving.—City, it is reported, has let contract to H. L. Key, Norfolk, Va., for 100,000 square feet of granolithic sidewalks.

Joplin—Electric-light and Power Plant, etc.—Consolidated Light, Power & Ice Co., reported incorporated last week with \$1,000,000 capital stock, has taken over and will operate the plant of the Southwest Missouri Light Co. A. M. Barron is general manager.

Joplin—Drug Company.—Lee's Antitrust Medicine Co. has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by Frank H. Lee, Charles W. Bartlett, Leon Hurwitz and others.

Kansas City—Distilling Company.—Paul Hensser, Albert Haas and Aaron Stelner have incorporated the Morgan Distilling Co. with \$30,000 capital stock.

Kansas City—Mining and Milling Company.—Common Sense Mining & Milling Co. has been incorporated with \$40,000 capital stock by Christ Brancher, George A. Sanderson, Charles S. Owsley and others.

St. Louis—Lumber Mill.—Hearne Timber Co. has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by Frank P. Hearne, John A. Ferguson, Byrd Burton and Stephen C. Rogers to manufacture lumber, etc.

St. Louis—Brass-plating Works.—The Keefe-Morgan-Rapp Brass Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated with \$9000 capital stock by Wm. J. Keefe, Daniel Morgan and Oscar M. Rapp to engage in brass-plating business.

St. Louis—Hardware Company.—Chartered: Brueggemann Hardware Co., with \$15,000 capital stock, by William H. Brueggemann, Oscar O. Schlobohm, M. A. Brueggemann and William H. Brueggemann.

St. Louis—Boiler and Sheet-Iron Works.—Wm. Koch, Theodore Hemmelmann, Jr., and Charles Devlin have incorporated the Mound City Boiler & Sheet Iron Works with \$11,500 capital stock.

St. Louis—Brewers' Supplies.—Kaufmann-Chaplin Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated with \$35,000 capital stock by Edward Kaufmann, Herman Kramer, Abraham Kaufmann and Manley J. Chaplin to manufacture and deal in beer taps, faucets, brewers' supplies, etc.

St. Louis—Mattress Factory.—Michael Liflander, John Phirman and Jake Sigoloff have incorporated the St. Louis Bedding Co. with \$50,000 capital stock to manufacture bedding and mattresses.

St. Louis—Quarries and Construction.—Hanick Quarry & Construction Co. has been

incorporated with \$5000 capital stock by Michael Hanick, Owen J. Michael, Jr., and Frank A. Hanick.

St. Louis—Foundry Supplies.—Western Foundry Supply Co. has incorporated with \$18,000 capital stock to deal in foundry supplies; incorporators, C. M. Rogers, H. L. Nixon, Joseph A. Rogers and Walter A. Maddox.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Asheville—Paving.—Reports state that contract for laying bitulithic pavement on Grove and Phillips streets has been let to Warren Bros. Company, 33 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

Belmont—Cotton Mill.—The Imperial Yarn Mills, reported in August, has organized with capital stock of \$250,000 and E. C. Lneberger, president; D. E. Rhyne, vice-president, and R. L. Stowe, secretary. Company will erect mill building and install 10,000 spindles for manufacturing yarns. It will develop water-power.

Durham—Overall Factory.—Ed. L. Smith will organize the Smith Manufacturing Co. with \$10,000 capital stock for the manufacture of overalls. A building has been secured and machinery will be installed for a daily output of 250 pairs.

Dillsboro—Nickel Mines.—Consolidated Nickel Co., reported incorporated last week with \$25,000 capital stock, will arrange at once for development work, erecting the necessary buildings, etc. J. J. Hooker is president.*

Eagle Mills (P. O. Eagle)—Monazite Mines. It is reported that the Carolinas Monazite Co., operating monazite mines in Burke, Catawba and Lincoln counties, has leased additional lands near Eagle Mills from C. C. Tharpe, A. W. Tharpe, L. Barnard and associates and will arrange at once for developing same.

Greensboro—Telephone System.—The North State Telephone Co. of High Point, N. C., has secured franchise, recently mentioned, to construct and operate telephone system.

Hertford—Lumber Company.—Yeoplin Lumber Co. has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by George E. Major and others.

Laurinburg—Public Improvements.—City has voted affirmatively the proposed \$45,000 bond issue for public improvements, a portion of which will be used in the establishment of water-works and sewerage system; F. L. Bundy, mayor.

Mocksville—Gold-mining and Milling.—Gray Mining & Development Co., reported incorporated last week under Gray, N. C., with \$100,000 capital stock, will mine gold and establish plant for milling purposes; daily output 25 to 30 tons of quartz; C. C. Morgan Engineering Co., Charlotte, N. C., engineers. Machinery has been purchased; main office, Statesville, N. C.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Beaufort—Ice and Fuel.—People's Ice & Fuel Co. has been incorporated with \$30,000 capital stock by R. A. Long, George Holmes and others.

Beaufort—Telephone and Telegraph System.—R. A. Long, George Holmes and F. W. Scheper have incorporated the People's Telephone & Telegraph Co. with \$15,000 capital stock.

Kershaw—Cement-block Factory.—It is proposed to establish plant for the manufacture of hollow-cement building stone. About \$30,000 will be invested. W. C. McNabb is interested.

Newberry—Granite Quarry.—The Cold Point Granite Co. has been incorporated with \$30,000 capital stock by M. A. Carlisle, George T. Bryan, S. B. Aull, J. A. Blackwelder and J. D. Davenport to quarry rock.

Prosperity—Drug Company.—Chartered: Prosperity Drug Co., with \$4000 capital stock. J. I. Bedenbaugh is president.

TENNESSEE.

Bristol—Overall and Trousers Factory.—Bristol Overall & Pants Co. has secured additional building, and will install machinery for increasing the capacity 50 per cent.

Bristol—Rolling Mill.—It is reported that the Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co. will remove the steel plant formerly operated at Middlesboro, Ky., to Bristol, to be used in the construction of rolling mills which the company is building. The Manufacturers' Record reported in September the Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co. as to remove its rolling mills from Max Meadows to Bristol, re-building on an enlarged scale. It is stated that the company will increase the capacity 100 per cent. instead of 50 per cent., as at first decided; Henry K. McHarg, president, 40 Wall street, New York, and John B. Newton, general manager, Bristol.

Bristol—Water-works.—The \$250,000 bond issue, previously mentioned to be voted on December 5, for the construction of water-works, was not held, as the cities of Bristol, Tenn., and Bristol, Va., have decided to unite and are considering the most suitable source of supply for both cities. Engineers are now making surveys, and when completed and the source of supply decided on, which will be in the course of two or three months, a bond issue will be voted on; J. A. Dickey, mayor.

Centerville—Phosphate Mines.—C. W. Weaver, G. H. Ehling of Nashville, Tenn., and associates have organized company with \$50,000 capital stock for the development of phosphate deposits near Centerville containing about 800,000 tons of blue rock. A 100-ton mill will also be erected.

Chattanooga—Foundry.—American Brake-shoe & Foundry Co. (main office, New York; general offices, Mahwah, N. J.), it is reported, will arrange for the issuance of \$1,000,000 of bonds for making extensive improvements to plant, building additions and increasing the capacity about 15 tons daily.

Clarksville—Woodworking Plant, etc.—Anchor Block Mills Co., recently incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by E. J. Beecroft, J. B. McConnell of New York, N. Y., and Edmund Gardner of Lancashire, England, will establish plant for the manufacture of different wooden articles, operate saw-mills, etc.; main office, New York.

Dayton—Electric-light Plant.—Chartered: Dayton Electric Light Co., with \$10,000 capital stock and J. W. Holman, president; B. E. Holman, secretary-treasurer (both of Fayetteville, Tenn.); W. J. Holman of Huntingdon, Tenn., superintendent, and T. W. Caudle of Fayetteville, general manager. It has purchased and will operate the local electric-light plant. About \$2500 will be expended in improvements.

Lawrenceburg—Water-works and Electric-light Plant.—City is reported as having engaged Kirkpatrick & Johnson, Jackson, Miss., to prepare plans and supervise the construction of water-works and electric-light plant, for which a \$25,000 bond issue was previously reported voted.

Memphis—Printing Plant.—The Eyre Printing Co. has been incorporated with \$5000 capital stock by P. C. Mosby, Harry Bauet, Mary Eyre and T. H. Granbury, Jr.

Memphis—Drug Company.—Chartered: Baker Bros. Company, with \$50,000 capital stock, by H. C. Baker, Charles L. Coyner, J. D. Baker and others.

Memphis—Box Factory.—Memphis Cigar Box Co., reported incorporated last week with \$10,000 capital stock, has secured building, which will be equipped for the manufacture of cigar and light wooden boxes having a monthly capacity of 75,000. A building will be erected in about 12 months; E. J. Penny-packer, secretary and general manager; office, 234 Jefferson street.*

Nashville—Telephone System.—Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co. will issue the first of the year about \$3,000,000 new stock for the construction of additional long distance lines and exchanges and adding to present exchanges and lines in the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, etc.; Leland Hume, assistant general manager.

Obion—Flour Mill and Grain Elevator.—J. E. Trout and associates have organized the Farmers & Merchants' Milling Co. to operate flour mill and grain elevator; daily capacity 150 to 200 barrels of flour.

TEXAS.

Ballinger—Ice Plant.—John Dunn, Lee Barnhill and W. A. Normant have incorporated the Capital Ice Co. with \$20,000 capital stock to operate ice factory.

Bartlett—Electric-light Plant.—Bartlett Electric Light & Motor Co. has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by R. S. Decker, W. G. Decker and W. R. Decker.

Beaumont—Silk Mill.—K. Otsuki and J. T. McCray of Beaumont and M. Arsl of Houston, Texas, will establish a silk-worm colony in Orange county near Beaumont and build a silk mill in Beaumont. It is said they will import the machinery from Japan.

Beaumont—Candy Factory.—Chartered: The East Texas Candy Co., with \$10,000 capital stock, by C. M. Dodd, A. C. Averill, Burt Hoops of Beaumont and Charles Helm of Houston, Texas.

Brownsville—Sugar Mill.—It is reported that P. E. Blalack and associates will establish sugar mill.

Clifton—Water-works.—Griffin O'Neil, Dallas, Texas, is engineer in charge of the construction of water-works, previously reported.

Dallas—Gas-plant Improvements.—Dallas Gas Co., W. E. Mockett, manager, is arranging for improvements to plant. A site has

been purchased for the erection of tank 115 feet high and 100 feet in diameter.

Denison—Paper Mills.—W. H. Croll of Pine Mountain, Ga., is investigating with a view to locating plant for the manufacture of paper from cornstalks. Mr. Croll contemplates the establishment of a number of these paper mills in the South and organizing company for their operation.

Eagle Lake—Water-works.—The Water-Works Co. has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital stock by Hayne Matthews, B. L. Vineyard and J. C. Semprey to construct and operate water-works. Mr. Semprey was reported last month as having secured franchise for water-works.

Fort Worth—Publishing.—Winfield Scott, Paul Waples, George T. Reynolds, Willard Burton, F. R. Hedrick, O. R. Menefee, Louis J. Wortham and others have organized a company with \$50,000 capital stock for the publication of an afternoon newspaper.

Fort Worth—Purification Plant.—John W. Maxey, Houston, Texas, is preparing plans for a purification plant for the stockyards of Armour and Swift in North Fort Worth to cost about \$200,000.

Grand Saline—Salt Works.—Grand Saline Salt Co. has incorporated with \$60,000 capital stock to manufacture salt; incorporators, James Kirk, R. Kirk, Thomas S. McGrain and others.

Houston—Brick Works.—A \$30,000 company has been organized to establish plant for the manufacture of brick. Louis G. Heater is engineer in charge.

Houston—Car-wheel Foundry.—The Watermann Car Wheel & Foundry Co. has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by G. H. Hermann, W. H. Watermann, A. J. Binz and J. J. Settegast to establish car-wheel plant. Plans and specifications have been prepared for the erection of necessary buildings, and as soon as location is decided on work on the construction will begin. Main building will be 100x235 feet.

Houston—Electric-light Plant.—Houston Electric Co. has increased capital stock from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000.

Houston—Irrigating Plant.—Hardeman County Irrigation Co. has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by J. S. Rice, W. M. Rice, Cecil A. Lyons and Frank Andrews to operate an irrigating plant.

Houston—Land Improvement.—East Houston Development Co. has been organized with \$100,000 capital stock to improve land in East Houston.

Killeen—Electric-light Plant.—It is reported that McLowell & Burks have secured franchise to operate electric-light plant.

Marble Falls—Cotton Mill.—Marble Falls Water & Power Co. plans the organization of a company with capital stock of \$250,000 to operate a cotton mill of 10,000 spindles and 320 looms. Water-power will be used to develop electricity for operating the plant. About \$140,000 has been subscribed, and outside investors are invited to take the balance.

Montgomery—Telephone System.—Chartered: Montgomery Telephone Co., with \$1000 capital stock, by F. W. Peynghaus, M. S. Peynghaus and Robert J. Sullivan.

Nacogdoches—Lumber Company.—Davidson Lumber Co. has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by W. G. Harrington, J. H. Berryman and T. W. Duncan.

Odineto—Drainage System.—Cameron county has voted affirmatively the proposed \$57,000 bond issue for drainage purposes. It is proposed to utilize the money obtained for draining 90,000 acres lying in the vicinity of Brownsville, Texas. Address County Clerk of Brownsville, Texas.

Paris—Street Improvement and Sewer Construction.—The \$50,000 street-improvement bonds and \$6500 sewer bonds previously voted have been approved by the attorney-general. Address The Mayor.

San Angelo—Sewerage System.—City has granted franchise to construct sewerage system to the San Angelo Sewerage Co., recently organized by Hugh Jackson, C. C. Kirkpatrick of San Angelo and N. P. Kelly of Gainesville, Texas.

San Angelo—Hardware Company.—Hagelstein Hardware Co. has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock by Henry Hagelstein, S. A. Hodges and E. C. Hagelstein.

San Antonio—Sewerage and Street Improvements.—Improvement District No. 11 has voted affirmatively the proposed \$120,000 bond issue for street and sewer improvements in the district. Address The Mayor.

Savoy—Cotton Gin.—J. P. Durrett will rebuild cotton gin reported burned last week; to be two stories, 20x60 feet, of frame construction with metal roof, and equipped with a four 70-saw ginning outfit. Bids are now being received for the construction.

Texarkana—Sewer-pipe Works.—Hugh McLendon of Chicago, Ill., it is reported, has contract to erect plant for the Blackmer & Post Pipe Co. of St. Louis, Mo., recently reported at length as to be established for the manufacture of sewer pipe and other vitrified-clay products.

Waxahachie—Cotton Mill.—Waxahachie Cotton Mills will double its present plant of 5000 spindles and 150 looms. An architect will be engaged at once to prepare plans and specifications.

VIRGINIA.

Berkley—Wooden and Metal Novelties.—Virginia Novelty Works has incorporated with an authorized capital stock of \$15,000 to manufacture wooden and metal novelties. T. H. Synon of Norfolk, Va., is president; W. L. Broadwell, vice-president, and William Tillotson, secretary-treasurer, both of Berkley.

Bridgewater—Plow Works.—Wallace A. Payne of Staunton, Va., and McChesney Goodall of Richmond, Va., it is reported, have purchased from D. S. Thomas the Leader Plow Works and will arrange at once for beginning operations. The plant has an annual output of 15,000 plows, which will probably be increased.

Bristol (P. O. Bristol, Tenn.)—The Hassinger Lumber Co. is reported as arranging for the erection of a band-saw mill.

Bristol (P. O. Bristol, Tenn.)—Wood-pulp Mill.—C. E. Burrell and a Mr. Dixley of Kalamazoo, Mich., are reported as investigating with a view to locating wood-pulp mill in this vicinity.

Buchanan—Mineral Lands.—Buchanan Investment Co. has been incorporated with an authorized capital stock of \$17,000 to deal in and develop mineral lands, etc. C. C. Huffman is president, and J. Z. Schultz, secretary-treasurer.

Chatham—Water-works and Street Improvements.—City has voted affirmatively the \$17,500 bond issue, previously reported, \$15,500 of which will be used for extending water-works and for street-paving; J. H. Hargrave, Jr., mayor.

Dayton—Knitting Mill.—A company will be organized with capital stock of \$25,000 to establish a knitting mill. Lewis Jones Knitting Co. of Winchester, Va.; J. H. Rhodes, H. L. Loomis and others of Dayton will be interested.

Lexington—Grain Elevator.—It is reported that Moses Bros. will establish a grain storage elevator; capacity 50,000 bushels.

Lynchburg—Street-paving.—City is considering paving some its streets with Medina sandstone blocks; H. L. Shaner, city engineer.*

Norfolk—Manufacturing.—The Donorpolse Company has been incorporated to manufacture and deal in a curative instrument called "Donorpolse." G. S. Face is president; H. Hodges, vice-president; John N. Webb, secretary, and D. M. Agey, treasurer.

Norfolk—Shoe Factory.—Garnett-Packett Shoe Co. has incorporated with an authorized capital stock of \$100,000 to manufacture and deal in shoes. O. O. Cooper of Hinton, W. Va., is president, and W. H. Garnett of Norfolk, Va., is secretary-treasurer.

Richmond—Beverage Factory.—Chartered: The Brassar Company, with an authorized capital stock of \$60,000, to manufacture non-alcoholic beverages. P. C. Seward is president, and Stanton Pilcher, secretary-treasurer (both of Petersburg, Va.).

Richmond—Brick Works.—It is reported that Adams Bros.-Paynes Company of Lynchburg, Va., will establish plant for the manufacture of building and fancy press brick, to be equipped for an annual capacity of 25,000,000 bricks.

Richmond—Limekilns.—Virginia Lime Co. has been incorporated with \$5000 capital stock to manufacture lime, etc. W. E. Carson of Riverton, Va., is president, and Warner Moore of Richmond, secretary-treasurer.

Richmond—Locomotive Works.—It is reported that the American Locomotive Co. will erect additional buildings and equip for doubling the present capacity; main office, 111 Broadway, New York.

Richmond—Saddlery Factory.—The Finch Whitlock Company, reported incorporated last week with \$50,000 capital stock to manufacture saddles, etc., has secured building at 1306 East Main street, which will be equipped for this purpose. Electricity will be used as motive power.

Saltville—Gypsum-mining.—W. E. Cochran of Butler, Pa., and Greensboro, N. C., and W. S. Thompson of Greensboro, N. C., will organize the Southern Gypsum Co. with \$50,000 capital stock to develop the gypsum deposits on 500 acres of land recently optioned on the Holston river, five miles from Salt-

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(Mass.) and Chicago (Ill.) parties are in-
terested in this enterprise.

Urbanna—Water-works.—The town is con-
sidering the installation of water-works. Ad-
dress Town Clerk.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Bluefield—Electric-light Plant.—It is re-
ported that Wm. E. Fowler has applied for fran-
chise to construct and operate electric-light
plant.

Charleston—Land Improvement.—Char-
tered: Edgewood Company, with \$200,000 capi-
tal stock, by W. A. MacCorkle, J. E. Chilton,
W. E. Chilton, T. S. Clark of Charleston and
William C. Sproule of Chester, Pa. Mr.
Sproule and associates were reported last
week as having purchased 320 acres of land
to develop as residence section.

Danville—Saw-mills.—Danville Improve-
ment Co. has incorporated with \$25,000 capi-
tal stock to operate saw-mills; incorporators,
J. M. Hopkins, W. W. Smoot, W. Wallen, S.
T. Canterbury, G. W. Stone and associates.

Elkins—Piano Factory.—The Nestor Piano
& Organ Co., organized by French Nestor of
Hendricks, W. Va., and others, will estab-
lish plant for the manufacture of a piano
invented by Mr. Nestor.

Follansbee—Steel Plant.—It is reported that
Follansbee Bros. Company (tinplate manu-
facturers) will erect an open-hearth steel
plant at a cost of \$250,000; main office, Pitts-
burg, Pa.

Grafton—Coal Mines and Coke Ovens.—In-
corporated: Southern Splint Coal Co., with
\$50,000 capital stock, by L. B. Brydon, John
T. McGraw, W. S. Brydon, W. R. Davis and
T. T. Martin, to mine coal and manufacture
coke.

Grafton—Brewery.—Tygart Valley Brewing
Co., reported incorporated last week with
\$200,000 capital stock to operate brewery, will
erect brick and stone building and equip for
a capacity of 30,000 barrels. About \$175,000
will be invested; T. A. Deveny, care Central
Hotel, president and manager.

Hedgesville—Apple Orchard.—The North
Mountain Orchard Co., reported incorporated
last week with \$10,000 capital stock under
Martinsburg, W. Va., has purchased 350 acres
of land near Hedgesville, which will be plant-
ed in apple trees, numbering about 14,000.

Huntington—Motor Cars and Automobiles.
Hambrick Motor Car Co. has been incorpo-
rated with \$150,000 capital stock by J. W.
Hambrick, F. E. Clark, E. W. Track and
others to build gasoline motor street cars,
electric and gasoline trucks with four-wheel
drive. It is proposed to erect two buildings,
60x45 feet and 60x300 feet, of brick with con-
crete floors and composition roofs. Perma-
nent location for plant has not been de-
cided on.

Keyser—Drug Company.—The Keyser Drug
Co. has been incorporated with \$10,000 capi-
tal stock by M. R. Bell, Orville Harrison,
O. A. Hood and others.

Keyser—Hardware.—Chartered: Seiver
Hardware Co., with \$100,000 capital stock,
by C. W. Seiver, J. T. Carskadon, J. D. Gel-
wicks and others.

Kingwood—Saw-mills.—R. W. Caddell of
Connellsville, Pa., and W. O. Kirkland Lum-
ber Co. of Beaver, Pa., have purchased 3130
acres of timber land near Kingwood and will
establish saw-mills for its development. Mr.
Caddell can be addressed for the present at
Reedsville, W. Va. (This enterprise was re-
ferred to last week under Grafton, W. Va.)

Martinsburg—Vehicle Works.—J. William
Miller, Phil J. Long, J. E. Weldham, Max
Robinson and Eleanor S. Robinson have in-
corporated the Vehicle Company with \$10,000
capital stock to manufacture and deal in
buggies, carriages, wagons, carts, etc.

McMechen—Dam Construction.—The Hol-
lerback-May Contract Co. of Evansville,
Ind., is the lowest bidder at \$363,557.25 for
the construction of proposed dam.

Morgantown—Coal-mining.—Reports state
that the Decker's Creek Coal & Coke Co. will
increase the capacity of its mines and install
electrical equipment for furnishing power;
main office, 617 Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Cumberland—Coal Mines.—Pittsburg
& West Virginia Coal Co., reported incorpo-
rated last week with \$1,000,000 capital stock,
has completed organization with Ernest W.
Mallard, president; Ray Wise, vice-presi-
dent; O. W. Ainslie, secretary-treasurer, all
of Pittsburgh, Pa. The company controls 5000
acres of coal land in Hancock county near
New Cumberland, which will be developed;
main office, 511 Farmers' Bank Building,
Pittsburg, Pa.

Steeltown—Engine Works.—Harry J. Red-
ding and associates of Pittsburgh, Pa., will

establish plant for the manufacture of gaso-
line engines, etc., on the Morgan-Howard
Company's property, recently mentioned. A
building 200x80 feet will be erected at once.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Kinta—Canning Factory.—It is reported
that a canning factory will be established.
E. E. Pendergrass can probably give infor-
mation.

Pryor Creek—Electric-light Plant.—City has
granted franchise to D. E. Little of Wagoner,
I. T., to construct and operate electric-light
plant.

Tulsa—Packing Plant.—Tulsa Ice & Pack-
ing Co. has increased capital stock from \$50,-
000 to \$125,000. It is proposed to build a
packing plant.

Tulsa—Oil Wells.—Chartered: Tammany
Oil Co., with \$500,000 capital stock, by Manuel
Hirsh, Heulette F. Aby and Alfred Dryer, to
drill for oil.

Tulsa—Sewerage System.—R. T. Likes will
probably be awarded contract for construct-
ing lateral sewer system for which \$45,000
is available. Mr. Likes has the contract for
constructing mains on sewerage system, for
which a \$30,000 bond issue was recently voted.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Alva—Oil Wells.—George Ostrander, G. A.
Harbaugh, J. D. Hunter, A. C. Towne of
Alva, W. A. Clark of Hutchinson, Kan.; Mike
Reddy and R. B. Claranah of Harper, Kan.,
have incorporated the Clear View Oil Co.
with \$500,000 capital stock to drill for oil.

Cleveland—Sewerage System.—City will
vote January 9 on the issuance of \$30,000 of
bonds for sewer purposes. Address The
Mayor.

Dutton—Telephone System.—Edgar Diehl,
C. C. Fisher, Oliver F. Pruitt and others have
incorporated the Dutton Telephone Co. with
\$5000 capital stock.

El Reno—Publishing.—The Democrat Pub-
lishing Co. has been incorporated with \$12,-
500 capital stock by S. G. Humphrey, E. J.
Simpson of El Reno and J. H. Keller of
Decatur, Ind.

Guthrie—Gas Plant.—W. M. Spurlock of
Guthrie and James Showalter of Hartford,
Ind., have applied for franchise to construct
and operate gas plant.

Hobart—Water-works Improvements.—City
has voted affirmatively the \$25,000 bond issue,
previously mentioned, for extending water-
works and constructing standpipe; A. W.
Kerr, city clerk.

Oklahoma City—Mining.—Ralph J. Ramer
of Oklahoma City, Edward I. T. Taylor and
Roy B. Cushing of New York, N. Y., have in-
corporated the United Mining Corporation
with \$250,000 capital stock.

Oklahoma City—Coal Mines, Oil and Gas
Wells.—The Illinois Coal, Oil & Gas Co. has
been incorporated with \$1,000,000 capital stock
by J. O. Pipher, H. R. Fuller and J. H. Mc-
Cartney to mine coal, drill for oil and gas.

Oklahoma City—Packing Plant.—Reports
state that the Armstrong-Durin Packing Co.
of Dallas, Texas, contemplates establishing
packing plant to cost about \$200,000.

Oklahoma City—Shoe Company.—Chartered:
Barron-Housel Shoe Co., with \$15,000 capi-
tal stock, by B. C. Housel, P. W. Barron and
H. B. Batchelder.

Watonga—Electric-light Plant and Water-
Works.—It is reported that the city has voted
the proposed issuance of \$6000 of bonds for
constructing electric-light plant and \$10,000
for extending water-works. Address The
Mayor.

BURNED.

Atlanta, Ga.—E. W. Allen & Co.'s book-
binding and printing plant; loss \$10,000.

Big Bottom (P. O. Dodson)—Tenn.—J. B. F.
Briggs' saw-mill; loss \$800.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Union Mill & Grain
Co.'s flour mill; loss \$7000; building owned
by C. F. Enslen, loss \$10,000.

Boyles (P. O. Birmingham, Ala.)—The E.
I. Dupont Powder Co.'s No. 1 punching-house
destroyed by explosion; main office, Wilming-
ton, Del.; Birmingham office, First National
Bank Building.

Brunswick, Ga.—Mutual Light & Water
Co.'s plant destroyed by fire; loss \$8000.

Bucksport, S. C.—The Richardson Cypress
Lumber & Shingle Co.'s plant; loss \$15,000.

Cadiz, Ky.—Smullen & Adams' flour mill;
loss \$6000.

Denison, Texas.—Denison Bottling and
Candy Works; loss \$18,000.

Guseman, W. Va.—Englehart Woolen Mill
Co.'s mill; loss reported to be \$25,000.

Hampton, Va.—Hampton Tidewater Insti-
tute; loss \$8000.

Houston, Texas.—Bering-Cortes Hardware
Co.'s warehouse; loss \$65,000.

Jacksonville, Ala.—Jacksonville Oil Mill
Co.'s plant partly damaged; loss \$15,000.

Johnson City, Tenn.—Wm. Ritter Lumber
Co.'s lumber plant; loss \$5000.

Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas Brick & Manu-
facturing Co.'s dry-kilns; loss \$3000.

Mena, Ark.—Joseph Nester's laundry.

Orangeburg, S. C.—R. E. Edwards' cotton
gin and saw-mill.

Prescott, Ark.—Municipal power-house;
loss \$9000. Address The Mayor.

Rowanta, Va.—J. H. Wells' saw-mill; loss
\$25,000.

Seneca, Md.—Seneca Elevator Co.'s grain
elevators; loss \$7000. E. H. Darby is man-
ager.

St. Martinsville, Ga.—Keystone Sugar Re-
finery; loss \$150,000.

Summit, Miss.—Summit Saw & Planing
Mill Co.'s dry-kiln; loss \$800.

Washington, D. C.—Main building of the
Reform School for Boys; loss \$100,000; J. D.
Porter, superintendent.

Waverly, Tenn.—J. R. F. Briggs' saw-mill;
loss \$800.

BUILDING NOTES.

*Means machinery, proposals or supplies
are wanted, particulars of which will be
found under head of "Machinery, Proposals
and Supplies Wanted."

Albany, Ga.—Hotel Improvements.—The
New Albany Hotel Co. has let contract for
the erection of three-story addition.

Arcadia, Fla.—Building.—C. C. Carlton, No-
cattee, Fla., will erect one-story building,
5x75 feet, of brick or concrete, replacing
structure recently burned.

Atlanta, Ga.—College Building.—Morgan &
Dillon have completed plans for three-story
brick building previously reported to be
erected by the Atlanta College of Physicians
and Surgeons at a cost of \$75,000.

Austin, Texas—Auditorium.—Custer & Ro-
berts, engineers and architects, Maryville,
Mo., have submitted plans to the Austin Busi-
ness League for proposed auditorium; to be
two stories, of concrete or stone; seating ca-
pacity 5000; cost \$15,000.

Beaumont, Texas—Business Block.—The
business block reported last week to be erec-
ted by S. Blanchette, J. F. Wood, W. G. Nevill
and K. B. Seale, for which H. C. Mauer, Park
Bank Building, prepared the plans, will be
partly fireproof, three and two stories, 20x60
feet and 19x100 feet, respectively, the first-
story front to have plate-glass windows and
prism transoms, rear windows metal frames
and sash, wired plate and prism glass; the
first floor to have metal ceiling, tile vestibule,
and the front to be press brick above the
steel girders and cast-iron columns. Electric
elevator will be installed; cost \$65,000.

Birmingham, Ala.—Store and Office Build-
ing.—Tillman, Grubb, Bradley & Morrow will
erect a three-story brick store and office
building.

Birmingham, Ala.—Dwelling.—Forney John-
ston is having plans prepared by Hook &
Rogers, Charlotte, N. C., for erection of resi-
dence.

Calhoun, Ky.—Warehouse.—T. M. Hall has
contract to erect warehouse, 108x60 feet, of
ordinary construction for the McLean County
Warehouse Co.; cost \$3500.

Carlesville, Ga.—Courthouse.—W. Chamber-
lin & Co., Birmingham, Ala., have been en-
gaged to prepare plans and specifications for
Franklin county's proposed \$45,000 brick and
stone courthouse.

Charlotte, N. C.—Dormitory.—Hook & Ro-
gers are preparing plans for proposed three-
story dormitory building for Davidson Col-
lege.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Fire Station.—Board
of Public Works will open bids December 28
for the erection of fire hall in the Ninth
ward according to plans and specifications
on file at the office of R. H. Hunt, architect.
Certified check for \$250 must accompany each
bid. Usual rights reserved; A. I. Thomas,
chairman.

Chestertown, Md.—Administration Build-
ing.—W. S. & A. M. Culp have contract at
\$25,000 for the erection of proposed adminis-
tration building for Washington College after
plans by John D. Thompson, Jr.; the build-
ing to be three stories, of brick with granite
and terra-cotta trimmings; the auditorium
to have a seating capacity of 500.

Clarksville, Tenn.—City Hall and Market-
house.—Plans and specifications have been
completed for city hall and market-house,
previously reported. Address The Mayor.

Concord, N. C.—Dwelling.—Hook & Rogers,
Charlotte, N. C., are preparing plans for resi-
dence to be erected by J. L. Crowell.

Dallas, Texas—Office Building.—Augustus
A. Busch of St. Louis, Mo., has had plans
prepared for a 10-story office building 100 feet
square to cost \$500,000.

Danville, Ky.—Depot.—Billiter & Hood have
contract for the erection of proposed passen-
ger station for the New Orleans & Texas Pa-
cific Railway; G. B. Nicholson, Cincinnati,
Ohio, chief engineer; cost \$20,000.

El Paso, Texas—Lodge Building.—Charles
Mackenzie has contract at \$13,295 for remodel-
ing the Central School property as lodge
building for B. P. O. E.

Enterprise, Ala.—School Building.—Town
will erect two-story brick school building, of
ordinary construction, equipped with electric
lights, with the proceeds of the \$15,000 bond
issue reported last week to be voted. Archi-
tect has not been engaged, but B. B. Smith
of Montgomery, Ala., may be selected.

Fort Worth, Texas—Exchange Building.—
John Bardon has contract to erect fireproof
exchange building for the Southwestern Tel-
egraph & Telephone Co. after plans by San-
guinetti & Statts.

Fort Worth, Texas—Cottages.—Waters-
Daniel Realty Co. will erect a number of
concrete-stone cottages to cost about \$5000
each.

Fort Worth, Texas—College Building.—All
bids have been rejected for college building
previously reported to be erected by the Fort
Worth Medical College, for which Rolaff &
Wright prepared the plans. It is stated the
plans will be revised.

Fort Worth, Texas—Theater, Pavilion, etc.
North Fort Worth & Rosen Heights Street
Railroad Co. will build a pavilion, theater
and other amusement devices, including the
figure 8, at amusement park which they will
operate at the terminus of line.

Fort Worth, Texas—Automobile Garage.—T.
S. Weaver of Nashville, Tenn., will build an
automobile garage for the Whorton Auto-
mobile Co.

Gaffney, S. C.—Depot.—It is reported that
J. A. Jones of Charlotte, N. C., has been
awarded contract for the erection of the
Southern Railway's proposed \$10,000 depot.

Gainesville, Fla.—College Buildings.—The
Florida Education Board of Control has let
contract to W. T. Hadlow Company, Jack-
sonville, Fla., for the erection of college
building and one dormitory building for the
State University, previously mentioned; the
college building to be three stories, of brick
and stone, 300x60 feet, and the dormitory
building to be three stories, 24x60 feet. Ed-
wards & Walter, Columbia, S. C., prepared
the plans.

Georgetown, S. C.—Store Building.—Wilson
& Wendle, Columbia, S. C., are preparing
plans for two-story brick store building, 50x
100 feet, for H. Kaminski, mentioned last
week.

Greenville, S. C.—Fire Station.—City has
begun the construction of fire station for the
East End to cost about \$4700. Address The
Mayor.

Grover, N. C.—Church.—L. Baker of States-
ville, N. C., has been engaged to prepare
plans and specifications for proposed \$5000
edifice for the Baptist church.

Guthrie, O. T.—School Building.—I. J. Wing
of Chelsea, I. T., has contract at \$11,600 for
the erection of proposed building for the Ger-
man Reform School.

Harriman, Tenn.—Sanitarium.—Tennessee
Cement Stone Co. has contract for remodel-
ing dwelling into sanitarium for Dr. J. A.
Simpson, for which Bearden & Foreman were
previously reported as preparing plans.*

Hattiesburg, Miss.—Bank and Office Build-
ing.—J. P. Carter, president Bank of Com-
merce, is having plans prepared for a seven-
story bank and office building to be occupied
by the bank and a trust company being or-
ganized.

Houston, Texas—Warehouse.—It is reported
that the Bering-Cortes Hardware Co. will
erect four or five-story iron, brick and con-
crete warehouse, replacing structure reported
burned.

Houston, Texas—Warehouse.—Houston
Packing Co. has secured permit for the erec-
tion of proposed three-story brick building
to cost \$12,000.

Houston, Texas—Hotel.—C. M. Lusk is hav-
ing plans prepared for a \$5000 hotel.

Jackson, Miss.—Hotel.—E. A. Batte is hav-
ing plans prepared for a four-story hotel
building to cost \$50,000.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Building.—W. B. Camp
has prepared plans for two-story building,
40x55 feet, of brick, to be erected by F. H.
Wineburg at a cost of \$7000. Halsema &

Woodcock Construction Co. is bidding on the construction.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Business Block.—Joseph Coons and E. G. Golder have secured permit for the erection of proposed one-story brick business block, 25x65 feet.

Jasper, Ala.—Courthouse.—The Commissioners' Court of Walker county will consider plans and specifications January 8 for the erection of courthouse, previously mentioned, to cost \$75,000. Usual rights reserved; James W. Shepherd, judge of probate.

Lagrange, Ga.—Store and Office Building.—H. C. Butler is having plans prepared for a store and office building; to be three stories with plate-glass and press-brick front, and cost about \$15,000.

Little Rock, Ark.—Depot.—It is reported that the Missouri Pacific Railway has had plans prepared by Theodore C. Link, St. Louis, Mo., for the erection of \$400,000 depot.

Lynchburg, Va.—Building.—The building mentioned last week to be erected at the Presbyterian Orphans' Home will be two stories, 49x32 feet, with L 16x22 feet, constructed of cement blocks, with slate roof, equipped with steam or hot-water heating plant, gas and electric lights, and cost \$4000. The blocks used in the construction will be manufactured on the premises, but bids will be received on the other material used.

Memphis, Tenn.—Hotel Improvements.—Chighizola, Harker & Cairns are preparing plans for three-story brick addition to be erected to the Glanvott Hotel at a cost of \$20,000.

Memphis, Tenn.—Church.—John Gaisford is preparing plans for proposed edifice for the Institute Cumberland Presbyterian Church; to be two stories, of pressed brick with tile roof, 60x100 feet, and cost \$25,000; the Sunday-school room to have a seating capacity of 250 and the main auditorium about 300.

Memphis, Tenn.—Warehouse.—The John R. Watkins Medicine Co. of Winona, Minn., has purchased site, 146x150 feet, on which to erect warehouse for distribution purposes.

Milledgeville, Ga.—Reformatory Building.—McMillan & Sons have contract at about \$10,000 for the erection of juvenile reformatory, previously mentioned.

Mobile, Ala.—Warehouse.—The six-story warehouse for the American Supply Co., for which Rudolph Benz & Sons were mentioned last week as having prepared the plans, has been completed.

Nashville, Tenn.—Building.—B. B. Allen will erect four-story building, 75x135 feet, of mill construction, equipped with steam-heating plant, electric lights and electric freight elevator.

Nashville, Tenn.—Store Building.—Selden & Breck Construction Co. of St. Louis, Mo., has contract to erect store building for the H. B. Claffin Company, New York, N. Y.; to be five stories, 112x135 feet, and cost \$150,000.

New Orleans, La.—Hotel.—George U. Borde is engineer in charge of the construction of Denechaud Hotel, for which Millikin Bros., Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, were previously reported as having contract for the construction; building to be nine stories, of fireproof construction. Contracts for heating and lighting plant, estimated to cost \$40,000, have not been let.*

New Orleans, La.—Newspaper Building.—Audry & Bendernagle, 211 Camp street, have completed plans for proposed building for the Times-Democrat Publishing Co. A complete typesetting and printing equipment of the most improved make will be installed. George U. Borde, M. E., is consulting engineer. Machinery has not been purchased.*

Newport News, Va.—Bank Building.—Newport News National Bank has awarded contract to Curtis & Bro. for the erection of one-story bank building, previously reported.

Oklahoma City, O. T.—Theater.—S. S. Baldwin of Wichita, Kan., president Bijou Theater Syndicate, it is reported, contemplates the erection of \$40,000 theater, and has secured option on site.

Opelousas, La.—Hotel.—Opelousas Improvement & Development Co. has let contract to Ventre & Pulford for erection of a three-story brick hotel to cost \$50,000.

Paragould, Ark.—Office Building.—Paragould Trust Co. is having plans prepared by H. J. Harker of Little Rock, Ark., for remodeling building as office building.

Paris, Texas—County Home and Hospital Building.—Bids will be received until January 2 for the erection of Lamar County Home and Hospital Building. Certified check for \$250 must accompany each bid, and the amount bid for each dormitory must be stated. Plans on file at office of Barry & Smith, architects; John W. Love, county judge.

Paris, Tenn.—School Building.—Bids will

be received until February 1 for the erection of the Grove High School Building; to be 68x118 feet with L 48x65 feet, of press brick with stone trimmings and slate roof. Address W. C. Johnson, chairman, Paris, Tenn.

Pensacola, Fla.—Office Building.—W. A. Blount is arranging for the erection of a seven-story fireproof office building to cost \$100,000.

Piedmont, W. Va.—Roundhouse.—It is reported that the Western Maryland Railroad Co. will build a 12-stall roundhouse near Piedmont. J. Q. Barlow, Cumberland, Md., is chief engineer.

Port Deposit, Md.—Dormitory.—Newman & Harris, Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa., have completed plans for proposed three-story brick and stone addition to dormitory at the Jacob Tome Institute; to have slate roof, plate glass and be equipped with gas and electric fixtures.

Prattville, Ala.—Office Building.—Miller & Martin, Birmingham, Ala., are preparing plans for four-story brick office building to be erected by W. F. Northington.

Roanoke, Va.—Warehouse and Office Building.—The Geyser Manufacturing Co. of Waynesboro, Pa., states there is no truth in the report mentioned last week that it was erecting warehouse and office building.

Rutherfordton, N. C.—Business Block.—It is reported that M. L. Justice and O. T. Waldrop will erect brick business block.

Salisbury, N. C.—Business Block.—J. M. McMichael of Charlotte, N. C., is preparing plans for a business block to be erected.

Salisbury, N. C.—Business Block.—M. S. Brown is arranging for the erection of business block.

Sewell's Point, Va.—Administration Building.—The Henley-Casey Company, Norfolk, Va., has contract at \$63,339.85 for the erection of administration building at the Jamestown Exposition, previously reported.

Shreveport, La.—Warehouse.—W. K. Henderson Iron Works has had plans prepared by A. J. Armstrong for the erection of a four-story reinforced-concrete fireproof warehouse 60x150 feet. Freight and passenger elevators will be installed.

Sistersville, W. Va.—Store Building.—A. D. Work & Sons have purchased site on which to erect a two-story granite and brick building.

Spiro, I. T.—Hotel.—Louis Le Flore, James Bowers and others have organized a company for the erection of a \$5000 hotel.

Springfield, Mo.—Hotel.—Colonial Hotel Building Co. will open bids February 5 for the construction of a seven-story steel-frame-constructed hotel building, fireproof throughout, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, St. Louis, Mo., on file at company's office, and which will be sent on deposit of \$25. Usual rights reserved.

St. Louis, Mo.—Building.—Bemis Bros. Bag Co. has let contract to W. H. Lester for the erection of four-story building, 106x220 feet, of reinforced concrete, metal-frame wireglass and fire doors on all door openings. An electric elevator will be installed.

St. Louis, Mo.—Office Building.—H. F. Roach, Chemical Building, is preparing plans for an 18-story office building to be erected by the St. Louis Real Estate Trust Co. at a cost of \$500,000; the building to be 100x125 feet, of brick, stone and terra-cotta, fireproof construction.

St. Louis, Mo.—Dormitory.—Cope & Stewardson, 319 North 4th street, have completed plans and are receiving bids on two-story dormitory (west wing), 44x133 feet, and a two-story dormitory (northwest wing), 37x184 feet, for Washington University; both buildings to be of brick and stone, slate roof, and equipped with gas and electric fixtures, costing \$80,000 and \$70,000, respectively.

St. Louis, Mo.—Store and Office Building.—Holbrook-Blackwelder Real Estate & Trust Co. has had plans prepared by H. F. Roach, Chemical Building, for the erection of proposed store and office building; to be 16 stories, of brick, terra-cotta and steel fireproof construction, with composition roof, hard plaster and modern plumbing; cost \$2,000,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—Office Building.—A. H. Frederick, 612 Chestnut street, contemplates erecting office building; to be 8 or 10 stories, of brick and stone, fireproof construction.

Union City, Tenn.—Hotel Improvements.—J. C. Reynolds will not begin the erection of addition to hotel (mentioned last week) until spring. W. Spradling, Fulton, Ky., will prepare the plans and specifications.

Waco, Texas—Church.—Bids will be received until January 2 at office of Glenn Allen and M. W. Scott, architects, Provident Building, for erection of Seventh and James

Street Baptist Church. Certified check for \$300, payable to Jeff D. Ray, must accompany each bid. Plans and specifications on file at the architects' office. Usual rights reserved.

Washington, D. C.—Hotel.—It is reported that Adolphus Busch has purchased site 205x110 feet on which to erect hotel.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

Railways.

Abilene, Texas.—J. D. Beardsley of Gilsland, La., is quoted as saying that he has given up the idea of building the proposed electric railway from Abilene to Stamford, Texas. The plan may be taken up by others.

Apalachicola, Fla.—President Charles B. Duffy of the Apalachicola Northern Railroad writes the Manufacturers' Record that 23 miles are graded from St. Joseph's Bay to Apalachicola, Fla., and also four miles from Apalachicola to the crossing of the Apalachicola river; tracklaying to begin immediately.

Artemus, Ky.—The Cumberland Railroad, as the result of the Court of Appeals' decision affirming its right of way through Greasy Creek Gap in Bell county, Kentucky, will, it is reported, immediately continue its line 17 miles to Jellico, Tenn.

Asheville, N. C.—Reported that the Southern Railway will reduce grades and curves on the Murphy branch between Asheville and Canton. W. H. Wells is engineer of construction at Washington, D. C.

Asheville, N. C.—Reported that the Southern Railway will acquire the Transylvania Railroad, 42 miles long, from Hendersonville, N. C., to Lake Toxaway, and will use it for part of a new line; also that the Southern is doing considerable work in Mitchell county, North Carolina, along Cone river, on the proposed line from Johnson City, Tenn., to Marion, N. C. W. H. Wells is engineer of construction at Washington, D. C.

Asheville, N. C.—Concerning the press report that the Southern Railway intended to reduce grades and curves on the Murphy branch between Asheville and Canton, an officer of the company informs the Manufacturers' Record that no surveys have been made nor has he been advised of such a plan.

Athens, Ga.—The Gwathmey-Mackall Engineering Co., Norfolk, Va., writes the Manufacturers' Record confirming the report that the company has a contract on an extension of the Gainesville & Midland Railroad from Jefferson to Athens, Ga., 19 miles.

Augusta, Ga.—The closing of a deal is announced by which the Augusta & Aiken Railway & Electric Co. is sold by Middendorf, Williams & Co. of Baltimore and John L. Williams & Sons of Richmond to a New York syndicate headed by W. T. Van Brunt, who will become president of the company, with Mr. James U. Jackson as vice-president. The railway has 23 miles of line.

Austin, Texas.—John L. Wortham, financial agent of the State Penitentiary Board, is reported as saying that the State will build a railroad six miles long from the William Clemens Convict Plantation in Brazoria county to connect with the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railway.

Baltimore, Md.—Concerning the report that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad would build a new east and west route via Unlontown and Waynesburg, Pa., shortening its line 100 miles between Baltimore and Chicago, an officer of the company informs the Manufacturers' Record that as yet nothing has been decided. D. D. Carothers is chief engineer.

Baltimore, Md.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. is reported to be working on a plan to eliminate grade crossings by elevating tracks for about two miles south of Camden Station in Baltimore. D. D. Carothers is chief engineer.

Baltimore, Md.—Reported that the Westinghouse-Church-Kerr Company of New York has submitted a preliminary report on the engineering for the proposed Baltimore & Frederick Electric Railway, of which James E. Ingram, Jr., of Baltimore is president, and J. Roger McSherry of Frederick, Md., secretary. A survey has been made by S. L. Dodge between Frederick and Hagerstown, Md.

Beaumont, Texas.—Mr. R. C. Welles, general manager of the Beaumont, Sour Lake & Western Railway, writes the Manufacturers' Record that the contract for an extension of 56 miles has been let to the Kenefick, Hammond & Quigley Construction Co., with headquarters at Beaumont. M. A. Hansen is chief engineer. This extension is from Sour Lake to Humble, Texas.

Blacksburg, Va.—The Virginia Anthracite Coal & Railway Co. will, it is reported, extend its line to Newcastle in Craig county.

Bristol, Tenn.—Reported that the South & Western Railway proposes to build its line so as to reach a tidewater terminal at South-

port, N. C., which will necessitate the building of a line between Wilmington and Southport, about 30 miles. M. J. Caples is chief engineer at Bristol.

Charleston, S. C.—The Charleston Terminal Co. is reported to be planning improvements. W. E. Huger is president.

Crockett, Texas.—President R. W. Miller of the Eastern Texas Railroad, with headquarters at Lufkin, Texas, is reported as saying that the line, which is extending to Crockett, is heading towards Waco, Texas, and at present an extension is contemplated beyond Crockett as far as Centerville or Jewett.

Easton, Md.—Gen. Joseph B. Seth and others are reported to be organizing to build an electric railway from Easton to Trappe, Md., and the Cambridge ferry, and possibly to Centerville and Chestertown, Md. Others reported interested are Charles B. Lloyd, Alfred Kemp and Charles Simpson of Trappe, George W. Wilson and others of Easton.

Fayetteville, W. Va.—The Kanawha & West Virginia Railway has filed maps and profiles for an extension along Gauley river. N. C. Van Natta is chief engineer at Charleston, W. Va.

Fort Smith, Ark.—A. C. Dustin, president of the Fort Smith & Western Railway, is reported as saying that the company may build an extension from Prague to Oklahoma City. O. T. B. Beckman is engineer maintenance of way at Fort Smith, Ark.

Houston, Texas.—W. E. Scott is reported as saying that survey has begun for the proposed Houston & Galveston Interurban Railway. J. O. Ross is president.

Jackson, Miss.—Reported that either the Southern Railway or the Mobile & Ohio Railroad will build an extension in the Pearl River valley. R. V. Taylor, general manager of the Mobile & Ohio at St. St. Louis, Mo., may be able to give information.

Laureldale, Tenn.—Reported that the Laurel River Railroad from Laureldale to Mountain City, Tenn., is nearly completed, only two miles remaining to be finished, which will be done within a month. The Helena Lumber Co. and the Thayer Lumber Co. are said to be interested. Later reported that line will go from Mountain City via Laurel Blooming to Damascus, Va., about 20 miles, connecting there with the Virginia-Carolina Railway.

Logan, W. Va.—The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway is reported to be surveying for an extension of the Guyan Valley line from Logan to the mouth of Gilbert creek, 25 miles. H. Pierce is engineer of construction at Richmond, Va.

Longleaf, La.—Reported that the Red River & Gulf Railroad will build an extension from Le Compté, La., to the Red river, connecting there with the Red River Valley Railway.

Lufkin, Texas.—Reported that the Eastern Texas Railroad, which is being extended from Kennard, Texas, towards Crockett, Texas, will be extended from Crockett to Jewett and Centerville, Texas, about 30 miles. R. W. Miller is vice-president at Lufkin, Texas.

Lynchburg, Va.—Reported that the Norfolk & Western Railway will build for freight service a detour line around Lynchburg. C. B. Churchill is chief engineer at Roanoke, Va. He advises the Manufacturers' Record that construction of second track between Forest and Lowry was started in the latter part of November. The report that second track would be built between Roanoke and Montvale is erroneous, as double track is already there.

Maryville, Tenn.—It is reported that contractors are pushing construction on the Southern Railway's extension from Maryville to Bushnell, N. C., with the exception of 12 miles in the latter State, where the right of way has not yet been settled. W. H. Wells is engineer of construction at Washington, D. C.

McKinney, Texas.—T. H. McMichael, chief engineer, is reported to have begun survey for the proposed Texas, New Mexico & Pacific Railway.

Middlebourne, W. Va.—The Ohio River Railway Co. has been chartered to build a line from Middlebourne to the Ohio river, about 10 miles. The incorporators are V. B. Archer, C. L. Williams, C. T. Hiteahew, T. J. Anderson and B. S. Pope, all of Parkersburg, W. Va.

Morgantown, W. Va.—The Morgantown & Dunkard Valley Railroad has organized by erecting directors as follows: L. L. Thomas, president; D. C. Hoffman, vice-president; Sanford Barrickman, treasurer; W. W. Smith, secretary; W. W. Lumley, Lee R. Shriver, W. W. Smith, W. P. Barker, C. L. Eakan and Elias C. Tennant.

Mountain City, Tenn.—Reported that a railroad will be built from Shou's Cross Roads, on the Virginia & Southwestern Railway, to

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Trade, Tenn., nine miles. Among those said to be interested are J. Walter Wright, president of the Merchants and Traders' Bank of Mountain City, and W. G. McCain of Neva, Tenn.

Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.—Mr. John Ruhm, Jr., writes the Manufacturers' Record that nothing definite has been decided about improving the Mt. Pleasant Southern Railroad and extending it to Southport, Tenn.

Narrows, Va.—Wingate & McGee have, it is reported, been given an engineering contract for a six-mile extension of the New River, Holston & Western Railroad, of which F. E. Bastian is manager at Narrows.

Nashville, Tenn.—Reported that the Illinois Central Railroad will make some important changes of grade on its line into Nashville, formerly part of the Tennessee Central Railroad. A. S. Baldwin is chief engineer at Chicago.

Natchez, Miss.—The Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad is reported to be surveying for a line from Natchez to Woodville, Miss., about 40 miles. A. S. Baldwin, chief engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad at Chicago, Ill., should be addressed.

Norfolk, Va.—The Atlantic Coast Terminal Co., J. W. Perry, president, has purchased waterside land with a frontage of about 1083 feet, and will, it is reported, make terminal improvements. The Seaboard Air Line is reported to be interested.

Oklahoma City, O. T.—John W. Shartell of the Oklahoma Traction Co. is reported as saying that the interurban line to Guthrie has been financed and that the line will be in operation to Edmond, O. T., by June 1 next.

Plainview, Texas.—Reported that the Pecos Valley lines will immediately begin construction of a proposed branch from Canyon, Texas, to Plainview, Texas, 52 miles; also that it may be extended further to Lubbock, Texas, 30 miles south of Plainview. Avery Turner is general manager at Amarillo, Texas.

Roanoke, Va.—J. L. Vaughan, secretary of the Middle States Construction Co., is quoted as denying the press report that it has been awarded a subcontract by the MacArthur Bros. Co. on the Tidewater Railway from Roanoke west.

Rogers, Ark.—Mr. J. E. Felker, superintendent of the Rogers Southwestern Railway, writes the Manufacturers' Record that the line is to be built from Rogers to either Siloam Springs or Gentry, Ark., on the Kansas City Southern Railway, 30 miles. F. B. Whitcomb is engineer in charge, and construction contracts are awarded.

Scottsville, Ky.—The Louisville & Nashville Railroad, it is reported, will extend the Chesapeake & Nashville division from Scottsville, Ky., to Corbin, Ky., or Jellico, Tenn. W. H. Courtenay is chief engineer at Louisville, Ky.

Stanberry, Mo.—Construction is reported begun on the St. Joseph, Stanberry & Northern Interurban Railway. Mrs. Alice M. Butler of St. Joseph, Mo., is president; Geo. C. Sims of Des Moines, Iowa, is treasurer, and S. F. Moore is engineer.

Tecumseh, I. T.—Dennis T. Flynn, president of an electric-light company which recently purchased the plant at Shawnee, O. T., is reported to be working on a plan to build an electric railway from Tecumseh via Shawnee to Oklahoma City.

Tulsa, I. T.—D. B. Merry has, it is reported, been appointed chief engineer of the Tulsa, Texas & Gulf Railway, which is to build a line from Tulsa via San Antonio, Texas, to Matagorda Bay.

Winston, N. C.—Mr. Robert P. Henry, city engineer, writes the Manufacturers' Record that plans are being made for the entrance of an interurban electric railway from High Point, also for yards and terminal of the Winston-Salem Southbound Railway, which is to go from Winston to Wadesboro, N. C.

Woodville, Fla.—The Woodville Railroad, it is reported, has been chartered to build a line out of Woodville. Those interested are Thomas M. Hall, Ernest M. Lamb and Benjamin F. Page of Woodville and Walter M. Page of Wakulla, Fla.

Street Railways.

Algiers, La.—The Algiers Railway & Lighting Co. has let a contract to build a line from Gretna to Algiers, four miles, to the New Orleans Engineering Co. of New Orleans. Leigh Carroll is president of the railway company.

Anderson, S. C.—The Anderson Traction Co. has voted to increase its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$250,000 to build the proposed line to Belton.

Ashland, Ky.—The Ashland Interurban Street Railway Co. has been chartered with \$100 capital.

Beaumont, Texas.—The Beaumont Traction Co. will, it is reported, extend the Calder Avenue Line.

Chickasha, I. T.—The City Railway Co. of Chickasha, capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by W. T. Croslen, M. B. Louthan, Scott Jones and W. T. Shannon.

Kansas City, Mo.—Reported that the Metropolitan Railway will extend the Brooklyn line from 31st street to 37th street.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Memphis Street Railway Co. will, it is reported, lay new tracks on Poplar street.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Memphis Street Railway Co. will, it is reported, spend \$30,000 for improvements in South Memphis, including second track and a loop.

Rome, Ga.—Reported that the City Electric Railway will extend the West Rome line.

Vicksburg, Miss.—Reported that the Vicksburg Railway & Light Co., F. H. Brooks, general manager, will build an extension on Park avenue to the Military Park.

Washington, D. C.—Reported that the Capital Traction Co. will build a crosstown line on M street and New Jersey avenue.

MACHINERY, PROPOSALS AND SUPPLIES WANTED.

Manufacturers and others in need of machinery of any kind are requested to consult our advertising columns, and if they cannot find just what they wish, if they will send us particulars as to the kind of machinery needed we will make their wants known free of cost, and in this way secure the attention of machinery manufacturers throughout the country. The Manufacturers' Record has received during the week the following particulars as to machinery that is wanted:

Boller.—See "Engine and Boller."

Boller.—The Fitts-Crabtree Manufacturing Co., Sanford, N. C., is in the market for a good second-hand return-tubular boiler, 100 horse-power, to stand a working pressure of 110 pounds steam. Send cut and detailed description with quotation, together with statement of how long in use.

Bollers.—J. L. Nicholson, manager Keystone M. & M. Co., Henderson, Ky., will want two horizontal tubular boilers, each 150 horse-power, full front with three or four-inch flues.

Bollers.—Estimates on bollers for the Cawthon Hotel, Mobile, Ala., are desired. Address F. A. & C. B. Hervey, Hotel Bienville, Mobile, Ala.

Bollers.—See "Engines and Bollers."

Box Machinery.—Memphis Cigar Box Co., 234 Jefferson street, Memphis, Tenn., is in the market for lock-corner and paper-box machinery.

Brick Machinery.—T. T. Wolfenden, Box 102, Union Springs, Ala., wants catalogues, prices and information regarding machinery and equipment for sand-lime bricks.

Brick Machinery.—C. W. Darden, Franklin, Va., wants addresses of manufacturers of brick machinery.

Bridge.—M. Co., care Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore, Md., is in the market for drawbridge 100 feet, single-track preferred. (See "Railway Equipment, Electric.")

Bridge Construction.—Contract will be let January 1 at public outcry at the courthouse, Danville, Ark., for the following bridges: Bridge across Fourche la Favre river at the Hunt ford, 20 miles southwest of Ola, to consist of two steel spans of 175 feet, 10 panels each, total length 350 feet, end tubes 35"x42", central-plier tubes 40"x54"; bridge across Pole Pen creek on the Dardanelle and Hot Springs road, 12 miles north of Ola, 40' three-panel span on 24"x10' tubes; bridge across Big Chickalah on lower Dardanelle road, eight miles northeast of Danville, 60' four-panel span on 24"x15' tubes; bridge across the bayou, one-half mile south of Stubb's gin, in Wilson township, 24 miles northeast of Ola, 64' four-panel span on 24"x15' tubes; bridge across the slough in the levee, one mile north of Ola on Dardanelle road, 85' five-panel span on 24"x14' tubes; all to be standard steel bridges as per plans and specifications on file in the office of county clerk, Danville, Ark. Certified check for \$300 must be filed by bidders; R. E. Cole, county judge.

Bridge Construction.—Contract will be let January 1 at public outcry at the courthouse, Danville, Ark., for the following bridges: Bridge across Fourche la Favre river at the Hunt ford, 20 miles southwest of Ola, to consist of two steel spans of 175 feet, 10 panels each, total length 350 feet, end tubes 35"x42", central-plier tubes 40"x54"; bridge across Pole Pen creek on the Dardanelle and Hot Springs road, 12 miles north of Ola, 40' three-panel span on 24"x10' tubes; bridge across Big Chickalah on lower Dardanelle road, eight miles northeast of Danville, 60' four-panel span on 24"x15' tubes; bridge across the bayou, one-half mile south of Stubb's gin, in Wilson township, 24 miles northeast of Ola, 64' four-panel span on 24"x15' tubes; bridge across the slough in the levee, one mile north of Ola on Dardanelle road, 85' five-panel span on 24"x14' tubes; all to be standard steel bridges as per plans and specifications on file in the office of county clerk, Danville, Ark. Certified check for \$300 must be filed by bidders; R. E. Cole, county judge.

Broom Machinery.—J. T. Morgan, Ruth, Ky., wants broom machinery.

Building Material.—Audry & Bendernage, 211 Camp street, New Orleans, La., will receive bids on stone, iron, lumber, terra-cotta.

Building Materials.—The Carnegie Library Committee of the New Orleans City Council, New Orleans, La., will receive bids on stone, iron, interior ornamentation, groundwork, etc., for a \$300,000 library building.

Building Materials.—Tennessee Cement Stone Co., Harrison, Tenn., is in the market for oak flooring, yellow-pine flooring and finishing and builders' hardware.

Building Materials.—M. A. McKnight & Co., Beaumont, Texas, want estimates on mill work, 70,000 red press brick, galvanized-iron and copper work, cement and plastering work, cast and wrought-iron work for \$44,000 church building.

Button Machinery.—George Marugg, Nashville, Tenn., wants information regarding machinery, etc., for the manufacture of pearl or shell buttons.

Concrete-block Machinery.—T. T. Wolfenden, Box 102, Union Springs, Ala., wants catalogues and prices on machinery for making concrete blocks.

Concrete Mixer.—Central Manufacturing Co., Roanoke, Va., is in the market for a good second-hand concrete mixer.

Construction Materials.—Proposals for cement, sand, stone (crushed), brick, lumber, for use of the Electrical Commission of Baltimore, Md., will be received until January 3 at the office of Harry F. Hooper, city register, City Hall, Baltimore, Md. (See advertisement in another column.)

Cornmeal-mill Machinery.—See "Flour-mill Machinery."

Cotton-mill Supplies.—W. L. Gouldin, Gouldin, Va., wants addresses of manufacturers of shuttles and spools.

Crusher.—Central Manufacturing Co., Roanoke, Va., is in the market for a good second-hand rock crusher.

Crusher.—Hugger Bros., Room 36, Moses Building, Montgomery, Ala., want prices on rock-crusher outfit.

Cut-stone Work.—Bids will be received until January 17 at the office of the Superintendent United States Capitol Building and Grounds, Washington, D. C., for interior cut-stone work for the rotunda-section office building, House of Representatives. Plans and specifications will be furnished on receipt of \$5, payable to the order of the Superintendent United States Capitol Building and Grounds. A certified check or approved surety bond will be required as deposit. Usual rights reserved; Elliott Woods, superintendent United States Capitol Building and Grounds.

Dredging.—Bids will be received until January 8 at the United States engineer office, Jacksonville, Fla., for dredging at Orange Mills flats, St. Johns river, Fla. Information furnished on application; Francis R. Shunk, major, engineers.

Drilling Machinery.—Ingri Basevi & Boccardo, 1 Via Ettore Vernazzo, Genoa, Italy, is in the market for rock drills to be driven by hand and suitable for working in mines of chalcopryite.

Drying Equipment.—See "Mining Machinery."

Electrical Equipment.—Bids will be received until January 9 at Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., for furnishing at navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., one electric hoist and runway, schedule 281, and one automatic screw machine, schedule 283. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished on application to the navy pay office, Norfolk, Va., or to the bureau; H. T. B. Harris, paymaster-general, U. S. N.

Electric-light Plant.—See "Water-works, etc."

Electric-light Plant.—Geo. U. Borde, M. E., New Orleans, La., will receive estimates on electric-light plant and equipment for nine-story hotel building.

Electric-light Plant.—The Carnegie Library Committee of the New Orleans City Council, New Orleans, La., will receive bids on electric-lighting equipment for \$300,000 library building.

Electric-light Plant.—An electric-light plant will be required for the Cawthon Hotel, Mobile, Ala. Address F. A. & C. B. Hervey, Hotel Bienville, Mobile, Ala.

Electric-light Plant.—Geo. U. Borde, M. E., New Orleans, La., wants information regarding electric-lighting system for newspaper building.

Elevators.—Geo. U. Borde, M. E., New Orleans, La., desires information regarding elevator system, etc., for newspaper building.

Elevators.—Bids will probably be wanted on elevators and attachments for the Caw-

thon Hotel. Address F. A. & C. B. Hervey, Hotel Bienville, Mobile, Ala.

Elevators.—Bids will be received until January 5 at the office of the Building Committee, United States Department of Agriculture, B. T. Galloway, chairman, Washington, D. C., for the installation of electric passenger elevators of two laboratory buildings for the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be obtained on application. Certified check for \$50, payable to the disbursing clerk of the Department of Agriculture, must accompany each bid.

Elevator Gates.—D. B. Loveman Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., will be in the market for automatic or semi-automatic gates for freight elevators.

Engine.—Garrett Leather Company, Hutton, Md., wants to buy a 20-horse-power second-hand gasoline engine; must be in first-class condition.

Engine.—Sprout, Waldron & Co., Muncy, Pa., are in the market for a good second-hand 250-horse-power Corliss engine. State how long in use, name of manufacturer and reasons for disposal.

Engine.—J. T. Morgan, Ruth, Ky., is in the market for engine for broom plant.

Engine and Boller.—A. B. Jones, R. F. D. No. 1, Odenville, Ala., wants prices f. o. b. Leeds, Ala., on 12 or 15-horse-power engine and boller.

Engines and Bollers.—See "Water-works, etc."

Engines and Bollers.—The Southern Fuller's Earth Co. will be in the market for engines and bollers. Address A. S. White, Mt. Pleasant, Fla.

Engineering Instruments and Office Supplies.—Proposals will be received by Peter Leary, Jr., chairman, until December 28, for furnishing engineering instruments and office supplies for the Sewerage Commission of Baltimore, Md. Specifications may be obtained from office of Commission, American Building. (See advertisement in Manufacturers' Record of December 21.)

Fireproofing Work.—R. R. Taylor, director of industries, Institute Station, Tuskegee, Ala., wants to correspond with contractors relative to letting contract for some terra-cotta fireproofing work.

Flour-mill Machinery.—John I. Brunson, Sumter, S. C., is in the market for flour, meal and grist mill machinery.

Furniture.—The Carnegie Library Committee of the New Orleans City Council, New Orleans, La., will receive bids on library equipment, shelving, tables, etc., and general office equipment.

Gas Plant.—Hattiesburg Light & Power Co., Hattiesburg, Miss., wants to correspond with manufacturers of gas machinery, contractors and builders of gas plants.

Glass Manufacturers.—Dr. C. Edmund Kells, Jr., 124 Baronne street, New Orleans, La., wants addresses of manufacturers of cut glass; also manufacturers of glass beads of all kinds.

Grinding Machinery.—See "Mining Machinery."

Grist Mill.—J. M. Liveoak, Kirby, Ark., wants equipment for grist mill.

Grist-mill Machinery.—See "Flour-mill Machinery."

Hardware.—See "Building Materials."

Heating Apparatus.—Virginia & Tennessee Telephone Co., Pulaski, Va., will be in the market for a steam heater.

Heating Apparatus.—Geo. U. Borde, M. E., New Orleans, La., wants information regarding steam-heating plant for newspaper building.

Heating Apparatus.—The Carnegie Library Committee of the New Orleans City Council, New Orleans, La., wants bids on steam-heating and steam-generating equipment.

Heating Plant.—George U. Borde, M. E., New Orleans, La., will receive estimates on steam-heating plant for nine-story hotel building.

Heating Plant.—M. A. McKnight & Co., Beaumont, Texas, want estimates on steam-heating apparatus for church.

Hoisting Engine.—Philadelphia Veneer & Lumber Co., Knoxville, Tenn., is in the market for new or good second-hand double-drum hoisting engine. Quote price f. o. b. Knoxville and state condition.

Ice Machinery.—T. T. Wolfenden, Box 102, Union Springs, Ala., wants catalogues, prices, etc., on new and second-hand machinery and equipment for 10 to 12-ton ice plant.

Ice Machinery.—Camilla Laundry & Ice Co., Camilla, Ga., wants prices on machinery for making ice.

Ice-plant Supplies.—St. Lucie Ice Co., Fort Pierce, Fla., wants catalogues from manufacturers and dealers in ice machinery and supplies.

Iron-construction Work.—R. R. Taylor, director of industries, Institute Station, Tuskegee, Ala., wants to correspond with contractors relative to letting contract for some iron-construction work, including steel beams, girders, etc.

Knitting Machines.—American Hosiery Mills, Kernersville, N. C., wants second-hand standard "B" or standard "F" machines.

Laundry Machinery.—Camilla Laundry & Ice Co., Camilla, Ga., wants prices on machinery and equipment for laundry.

Levee Work.—Bids will be received until December 26 at the United States engineer office, 3332 Prytanis street, New Orleans, La., for constructing about 261,000 cubic yards of levee work in the Lafourche levee district. Information furnished on application; J. F. McIndoe, captain, engineers.

Levee Work.—Bids will be opened January 6 at the United States engineer office, 3332 Prytanis street, New Orleans, La., for constructing about 395,200 cubic yards of levee work in the Atchafalaya levee district and 107,500 cubic yards of levee work in the Lake Borgne levee district. Information furnished on application; J. F. McIndoe, captain, engineers.

Lumber.—Shand & Lafaye, Columbia, S. C., are in the market for about 50,000 to 75,000 feet of yellow-pine lumber 3"x14"x26' long, for delivery at Wareville, S. C.

Machine Tools.—See "Punch and Shear."

Machine Tools.—American Bank Protection Co., Minneapolis, Minn., wants to purchase a good second-hand 10-foot squaring shear heavy enough to cut one-eighth-inch mild steel.

Machine Tools.—Cardwell Machine Co., 1900 East Cary street, Richmond, Va., wants prices on a 30-inch by 23-foot lathe; new or second-hand, in first-class condition.

Mining Machinery.—Consolidated Nickel Co., Hillsboro, N. C., will want machinery and equipment for mining nickel.

Mining Machinery.—The Southern Fuller's Earth Co. will be in the market for machinery for mining, drying and grinding fuller's earth. Address A. S. White, Mt. Pleasant, Fla.

Paving Material.—City of Lynchburg, Va., desires approximate quotations on Medina sandstone blocks, delivered f. o. b. cars Lynchburg; sample of blocks to accompany quotation, and the number of blocks required to make a complete pavement to be stated; H. L. Shaner, city engineer.

Piping.—See "Water-works, etc."

Plumbing.—Estimates are wanted on plumbing for the Cawthon Hotel, Mobile, Ala. Address F. A. & C. B. Hervey, Hotel Bienville, Mobile, Ala.

Pump.—A. B. Jones, R. F. D. No. 1, Odenville, Ala., wants prices f. o. b. Leeds, Ala., on pump with two-inch suction.

Pumps.—See "Water-works, etc."

Punch and Shear.—The Acme Road Machinery Co., Frankfort, N. Y., is in the market for one double-end punch and shear 18x of 30-inch throat.

Railroad Construction.—Contractors wanted for 50 miles of new work on Santa Fe extension from De Ridder, La., east. Work runs about 20,000 yards per mile, very evenly divided; cut and fill; pay both ways. Supplies can be delivered close to line by team-road. Profile and all information at office of McCabe & Steen Construction Co., De Ridder, La.

Railway Equipment.—Rogers Southwestern Railway Co., J. E. Felker, treasurer, Rogers, Ark., will be in the market for equipment and rails about January 1 for a 30-mile road.

Railway Equipment.—Captain Jones, Thomasville, N. C., is in the market for 30 to 35-pound relaying rails.

Railway Equipment.—The Greensboro Boiler & Machine Co., Greensboro, N. C., is in the market for 12 or 16-pound rail.

Railway Equipment (Electric).—M. Co., care Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore, Md., is in the market for 25 miles of 60-pound rail with angle-bars, tie eight feet long for same; 1000 round steel poles 25 to 45 feet high, brackets seven feet or longer for same; trolley and feed wires, bonds, insulators, etc., everything to complete 25 miles of electric road; also drawbridge, 100 feet, single-track preferred.

Refrigerating Plant.—An ice and refrigeration equipment and cold-storage system will be required for the Cawthon Hotel, Mobile, Ala. Address F. A. & C. B. Hervey, Hotel Bienville, Mobile, Ala.

Roofing.—The Southern Fuller's Earth Co.

will be in the market for roofing. Address A. S. White, Mt. Pleasant, Fla.

Saw-mill Machinery.—J. M. Liveoak, Kirby, Ark., wants saw-mill machinery.

Sewerage System.—Bids will be received until January 1 at office of city clerk, Atlanta, Ga., for extending Orme-street trunk sewer from present terminus northward, approximately 1500 feet in length; also for furnishing cement for same. Certified check, payable to city clerk, must accompany each bid. Specifications at office of R. M. Clayton, city engineer. Usual rights reserved.

Shears.—See "Machine Tools."

Shingle Mill.—A. B. Jones, R. F. D. No. 1, Odenville, Ala., wants prices on shingle mill, saw or knife.

Steel Caisson.—Bids endorsed "Proposals for Dry-Dock Caisson" will be received at the bureau of yards and docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until January 6 for constructing a steel caisson for dry-dock No. 1 at the navy-yard, Charleston, S. C. Plans and specifications may be seen at the navy-yard or will be furnished by the bureau on deposit of \$5; Mordecai T. Endicott, chief of bureau.

Stove Fixtures.—Eureka Stove Works, 34th street and Fifth avenue, Birmingham, Ala., wants to correspond with manufacturers of or dealers in warming closets for ranges and stove fixtures exclusively (Southern firms preferred).

Suspender-factory Equipment.—George Marugg, Nashville, Tenn., will probably be in the market for machinery, tools, buckles, webbing, etc., used in the manufacture of suspenders.

Water Heater.—See "Water-works, etc."

Water-works.—C. J. Humphreys, secretary Board of Improvement of Improvement District No. 1, Argenta, Ark., will receive bids until January 15 for the purchase of all material for the construction of water-works and electric-light plant. The material to be purchased will embrace the following: Two water-tube boilers, 500 horse-power each; two Corliss engines, 225 horse-power each; two 140-kilowatt A. C. generators and exciters, one six-panel switchboard completely equipped, 50 arc lights, one arc-light transformer, 36 lightning arresters, complete equipment of construction materials, including poles, wires, transformers, crossarms, pins, insulators, etc.; 10 miles cast-iron pipe and specials, necessary lead and oakum, two compound duplex pumps, capacity 1,000,000 gallons each; two boiler-feed pumps, one feed-water heater, one self-supporting steel stack. Alternate bids will be considered on direct-connected A. C. generators and on high-speed engines. Specifications can be had by addressing O'Neil Engineering Co., 506 North Texas Building, Dallas, Texas, and stating the items on which manufacturers desire to bid. Usual rights reserved.

Water-works Supplies.—Board of Awards, Baltimore, Md., will receive proposals at office of city register, City Hall, until December 27 for furnishing supplies to Water Board for 1906. Supplies include cast-iron work, brass castings, lead, lead-lined iron pipe, brass service-pipe connections, service-extension and valve boxes, cement, oils, brick, water meters, rubber and packing, tools, cast-iron pipe and fittings. Each proposal must be accompanied by certified check for one-tenth of value of bid if for less than \$5000 and for \$500 if bid is for more than \$5000. Contractors must obtain from Alfred M. Quick, water engineer, City Hall, detailed schedules of the materials on which prices are wanted. Usual rights reserved.

Whip Machinery.—C. H. Greene, Chester, S. C., wants information regarding machinery and equipment necessary in the manufacture of whips, also the names of manufacturers of such machinery.

Woodworking Machinery.—T. A. J. Bratton, Trigg, Va., is in the market for a second-hand small-sized planer.

Woodworking Machinery.—See "Shingle Mill."

Woodworking Machinery.—See "Saw-mill Machinery."

Albany Grease for Turbines.

Albert Vogt, M.E., with J. M. Voith, Heidenheim, Germany, made a test of "Albany Grease" while in this country recently at Niagara Falls, N. Y., and in a letter to Messrs. Adam Cook's Sons, 313 West street, New York city, the only makers, says: "I used your Albany Grease on the turbines on the Ontario Power Co., Niagara Falls, Ontario, and not only on dry bearings, but also for greasing the bearings of the regulating gates. These bearings are under hydraulic pressure, and it is of very great importance that the right kind of grease is used. I can assure you that your Albany Grease has given very satisfactory results."

MEXICO.

Bridges.—It is reported that the Mexican Central Railroad will shortly ask for bids on steel and stone bridges to cost about \$750,000. This will also include the ballasting of the Monterey division. L. Klingman is chief engineer, City of Mexico; New York offices, 25 Broad street.

Broom Factory, etc.—N. F. Peters and W. A. Goodburn, under the firm name of N. F. Peters & Co., will establish broom factory and coffee-roasting plant in Guadalajara, State of Jalisco. An initial investment of \$10,000 will be made.

Drainage System.—Ing. Samuel Garcia Cuellar, City of Mexico, will organize a construction company to carry out contract which he has obtained for the reclamation of 800 acres of land and establishment of drainage system in the southern district of the State of Tamaulipas near the city of Tampico.

Electric-power Plant.—The Torreon Street Railway Co., Torreon, Coahuila, has applied for a concession to establish an electric-lighting plant. All of the machinery will be purchased in the United States. Don Carlos Gonzalez is president; W. B. Mitchell, treasurer, and Lic. O. Cepeda, secretary.

Mining.—The Compania Minera Consolidada de Colon y Anexas en Tlalpujahu has organized with a capital stock of \$600,000 to take over the mining properties of the Colon & Nigromante de Tlalpujahu Mining Co. In the mines which have been acquired strikes have been made to a depth of 280 feet, and the new company is arranging to

go 300 feet deeper. The officers are: Jose Barros, president; Manuel Bordes Manzel, secretary, both of the City of Mexico.

Wrought and Malleable Plant.—Pedro M. Armendariz, City of Mexico, with power of attorney for Isaac M. Hutchinson, has applied for a concession to establish wrought and malleable plant in City of Mexico. At least \$100,000 will be invested.

Railways.

Steam Railroad.—The Mexican Central Railway is reported to have completed survey for its short line to Tampico; further reported that the company will let contracts for improving its line to the amount of \$750,000. Lewis Kingman is chief engineer at City of Mexico.

Steam Railroad.—M. B. Place of Pittsburg, Pa., and Chihuahua, Mexico, and associates have, it is reported, organized the Great Mineral Railroad of Mexico to acquire the Pittsburg-San Jose Railroad, 28 kilometers long, narrow gauge, extending from San Jose del Sitio, and will extend it northward to the Orient Railway and southward to Paraiso, Mexico.

Steam Railroad.—The Mexican Central Railway will, it is reported, reduce several heavy grades on the division between Irapuato and Guadalajara, Mexico. Lewis Kingman is chief engineer at the City of Mexico.

Steam Railroad.—Reported that the National Lines of Mexico will build a railroad from San Juan, on the Cuatro Ciénegas extension, 30 miles to the Reforma and Ocofomines. R. T. Macdonald is chief engineer at the City of Mexico.

SOUTHERN CITY INDUSTRIAL NOTES

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers' Record.]

Mobile, Ala., December 16.

Like many other industrial centers in the South, Mobile has made wonderfully progressive strides during the past two or three years. Nothing in the nature of a boom has brought about this prosperity, nor have high-priced cotton or naval stores contributed other than in the natural trade expansion due to a generally widespread forward movement in manufacturing and export lines. There is perhaps nothing which more forcefully indicates the prosperity and growth of a community than an increasing passenger traffic of local transportation companies. In an interview with Mr. J. H. Wilson, president and manager of the Mobile Light & Railroad Co., Mobile, Ala., I was furnished data showing that receipts from his electric railroad system for the year ending November 30 were a little more than double those of 1900. Mr. Smith spoke of the marvelous growth of Mobile suburbs and of other advantages which this important Southern port enjoys. A few weeks ago Mr. Wilson purchased in the interests of his company a tract of land in the suburbs of Mobile for shops and terminal facilities, about 60 acres, at a cost of \$28,000. This same property could have been purchased four years ago for \$5000. This is an evidence of the increasing value of unimproved real estate in Mobile and suburbs. President Wilson has a large force of men employed taking up the old rails of his track system and replacing with new ones. It is his intention to equip the entire circuit with new rails, frogs, switches and modern structures on his newly-purchased grounds.

The tanks and vats made by the Cypress Tank Co. are in use North and South, whether as water tanks for railroads, mills and factories or as automatic fire-extinguishers for industrial plants. The material is Gulf cypress, and the receptacles are made with flat black hoops, fitted with patent lugs and draw-bolts when made with straight staves. If tapered staves, plain riveted hoops are used, punched one end only, with rivets sent to rivet, same to proper size. Galvanized hoops can be furnished if desired; also steel or iron tanks of any desired capacity. The Cypress Tank Co. will start a branch mill of 10,000 feet capacity daily at Pollard, 60 miles from Mobile. The character of the work will be more exclusively for railroad tanks and without hoops. There will be no retail trade carried on at the branch, jobbers and railroads being catered to. For retail trade the finished goods will be shipped to the Mobile plant, where both wholesale and retail business will be carried on as heretofore. The firm has numerous agencies throughout the country.

One of the best equipped sash, door and blind factories in this section is that of Thos. L. Cheatham, Royal and Madison streets. He is both a manufacturer and dealer in door and window frames, turned columns and balusters, brackets, mantels, molding and stair work. Interior finish is a specialty, and the

plant has operated continuously during the year. Thirty skilled men are employed, and the plant, ground and buildings represent an investment of \$120,000.

Messrs. McDonald, March & Co., through their general manager, M. V. Barrett, speak hopefully of Mobile's outlook and incidentally of prosperous conditions in marble work, stone of all sizes, for structural and general masonry work. Their equipment of polishing machines, ruffing beds and pneumatic appliances is entirely modern in design and general utility. M. L. Lawler, Sr., a colleague of Manager Barrett, assumes and executes his full share of the management of the men, machinery and methods in up-to-date stonecutting and dressing. Exclusive of office help, the company employs 15 hands, and stock and equipment represents an outlay of \$20,000. The plant is on North Royal street, in the center of Mobile's busiest section.

The Gulf Red Cedar Co., plant at Three-Mile Creek, near Mobile, a branch of the Richmond (Va.) Cedar Works, is expanding with regard to factory, structures, grounds and steam plants. Traces of the fire which destroyed several large buildings on the premises are fast being obliterated, and new and substantial buildings are arising. The roofing of two 100x80-foot buildings is now proceeding under supervision of W. P. Lee, the Mobile roofing contractor. G. H. Scott is the general manager of the plants and factories of the Gulf Company. The Mobile branch was established three years ago, and it covers about 20 acres. There are 200 hands employed and \$80,000 invested. One hundred specially-constructed machines for shaping pencil stock are in constant operation, the weekly output being several carloads.

Hughes & Wilcox, manufacturers of sawed veneers, are enjoying prosperity. They operate a 40-horse-power Westinghouse Machine Co. electrical motive-power plant, but this capacity will be doubled soon. There are 30 employees, and the weekly output of lumber is sufficient for 60,000 cigar boxes. The material is Spanish cedar, imported from Mexico, and it is shipped to Cincinnati and New York. The firm operates its own saw-mills in the interior, cutting out the fitches to be shipped to the Mobile plant. Albert I. Wilcox of the firm is optimistic with regard to the future of the business. The firm has offices in the new City Bank & Trust Co. Building.

C. E. Ward, contractor and builder, reports business in his line exceptionally good; in fact, never in the history of Mobile has there been such a prospect of indefinite expansion and on a larger scale. Among contracts completed and under way which Mr. Ward was awarded are the Tutwiler Building, Lemkau schools, the Willis G. Clark schools, L. E. Meyers' store, \$12,000 residence of T. McMillan, the architectural plans of which were those of Watkins, Hutchins & Garvin, and other structures.

The Union Iron Works is admirably situated

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sted for marine or local mechanical work. This company makes a specialty of machine work, lathe, boiler manufacture of all kinds, repairs and general shipsmiths. An idea of the equipment and capacity of the plant may be obtained from the fact that H. O. Murray, the general manager, has just closed a contract with the Norwegian steamer Dictator for repair work on engines, boilers and the ship's entire machinery outfit at \$18,000. Mr. Murray is a mechanical engineer of extensive experience, and under his management and the natural growth of business in Mobile the future of the Union Iron Works is assured. The president of the company is Mr. R. Murray. Mayor Lyons is vice-president.

The Barney-Cavanagh Hardware Co. has been in existence 75 years. This is one of the oldest houses in its line of business in the United States, surviving war and epidemic times, and today claims to be doing a business of \$1,000,000 annually. It employs a force of 60, exclusive of clerical help, dealing largely in mill supplies of every description, piping, pumps and railroad supplies. The company's stores and warehouses are advantageously situated on Front street and river wharf and the Louisville & Nashville Railway. Mr. G. R. Vaughan is the manager of the Barney-Cavanagh Hardware Co.

The Alabama Land & Development Co. reports prosperous conditions. While timber is increasing in value and land in many instances doubling its valuation in a year, the demand for desirable tracts remains undiminished. This company has for sale lands in Mississippi, including fruit orchards, truck farms, stock-raising and general farming lands, 250,000 acres being controlled. Mr. George Hilborn, secretary of the company, speaks optimistically of the outlook, and can mention many who purchased land from his company at nominal prices which are today valued at twice and in some instances thrice the amount of the original payment.

The Hotel Bienville can justly lay claim to be one of the most satisfying abodes for the traveling man or tourist of the many delightful resorts along the Gulf from New Orleans to Florida. Its proprietors, Messrs. F. A. & C. B. Hervey, are hotel men of long experience. Their hotel faces Bienville Square, within a few feet of the general postoffice, perfect in its appointments, equipment, cuisine and general management, and although it contains 100 rooms, it is frequently difficult to obtain accommodations. Realizing their hostility will be inadequate to meet the requirements of the traveling public, due in part to the growing importance of Mobile as a port and distributing center, Messrs. Hervey have now in course of construction the Cawthon Hotel, located near the Hotel Bienville, which will, when completed, rank with the finest hotels in the country. The cost of the building, which is now well under way, will be \$400,000; the furnishings and interior embellishments will cost \$75,000. There will be 318 rooms, of which 200 will each have a bathroom. An attractive feature will be an enclosed roof garden of the Pompeian style, pagodas, fountains and architectural display of rare and costly design and beauty of structure. Palms and bananas will be grown in native vigor and profusion, thus forming a happy combination of nature and art. A further feature will consist of a restaurant and kitchen not only in the basement, but also on the roof and adjoining the enclosure. And there will also be what is dear to the heart of the traveling man—a modern grillroom of the most approved London type. There will also be a rathskeller, ornamented with sculptural work representing quaint Dutch fashions and Dutch style of ornamentation. The furniture in the hotel lobby will be of the mission design, low and solid in structure, elegantly upholstered, and altogether striking and unique. Mr. F. A. Hervey was for some years in the Hollenbeck Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal., in which he yet has a substantial interest, and, together with his brother, owns the State House, Waco, Texas, and the Rice Hotel, Houston.

New Orleans.

[Special Cor. Manufacturers' Record.]

New Orleans, La., December 18.

H. W. White, president of the A. H. White Company, reports a successful year's business. His company manufactures "Shelco," a form of asphalt roofing. It also contracts for composition roofing, insulating and asbestos material.

Mr. Paul Waddell, who has charge of the sales department of all the Southern States for the Barrett Manufacturing Co. of Philadelphia, reports a heavy demand for roofing material. The big Barrett plants in New Orleans and Ensley, Ala., are running to full capacity, and the New Orleans branch has all it can do to keep up with contracts. The company does not contract to apply the material, regular roofing contractors doing this, the Louisiana Roofing Co. being largely iden-

tified with the application of the Barrett Manufacturing Co.'s roofing material to buildings of all kinds. It recently completed roofing the Frisco warehouse shed system, 5000 squares. In addition to Southern business, Manager Waddell has a clerical force attending to shipping heavy consignments to Panama, Colon and Porto Rico for the United States government.

In an interview with Mr. Chas. McDowell of the Southern Cypress Lumber Selling Co., he said business in his line is better now than at this time a year ago. There is considerable repair and renewal work progressing in saw-mill plants, the old class of machinery being discarded and replaced by new and up-to-date equipment. There is a strong demand from the East, North and West for cypress and at remunerative prices. First and second class grades are selling at \$36 for one-inch per 1000 feet; selects, one-inch, at \$30, and shop grade, one-inch, at \$20, the latter being used chiefly for cutting up, all prices being f. o. b. New Orleans.

J. H. Menge, president and manager of J. H. Menge & Sons, says business in the line he represents is unusually brisk. He looks upon the near future as being a period in the history of New Orleans and the South generally which will, with regard to trade expansion, surpass all expectations. Menge & Sons handle marine hardware, railway and mill supplies, etc.

The latest addition to the machinery houses of New Orleans is that of Dillon & Enright. They are practical machinists, and have established a machine shop at 631 Tchoupitoulas street. As soon as their lathe, shafting and machine-shop equipment are installed they will be ready to carry on a general line

of machine-shop lathework, handling mill supplies and repairs, with gas-engine repairs as a specialty.

Harry I. Howard, sales agent for Louisiana of the Burroughs Adding Machine Co., Detroit, Mich., reports an increasing interest in the Burroughs adding machines. The work of educating the business men of New Orleans to the value of this machine is proceeding satisfactorily, as is evidenced by the volume of sales for the past two months.

F. C. Bowhus, 332 Baronne street, Southern manager of sales of the Stempel fire-extinguisher, reports an increasing demand for this useful apparatus, which is a safeguard against the development of a conflagration once started. Its presence in a factory means lower insurance rates, as the fire risk is materially reduced. A few days ago a fire occurred in a part of the Southern Cotton Oil Co.'s mill, but before the hose could be brought into action the prompt use of the Stempel fire-extinguisher completely extinguished the blaze. Many prominent enterprises in New Orleans are using this protection against fire.

In an interview with C. E. Goodyear of Buffalo, now in New Orleans, principal of the great Southern Lumber Co., Mr. Goodyear spoke hopefully of the promising outlook for business in every line in the country. This applies very fully to railroads and saw-milling interests, with which Mr. Goodyear is largely identified. Mr. Goodyear's 600,000-foot-per-day saw-mill will be ready for operation in about a year, as already reported in the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD. It is his intention to build several more saw-mills on his railroad, the New Orleans & Great Northern.

JOHN BANNON.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS OF INTEREST

A Kentucky Coal Property.

The properties of the East Jellico Coal Co. in Knox county, Ky., are offered for sale. For information address S. Shaffer of Coalport, Ky.

Southern Timber Lands.

Two thousand acres of timber land on the Southern Railway is offered for sale by A. A. Chapman of Oxford, N. C. Write to him for particulars.

Ice Plant Offered.

An established ice plant of 10 tons capacity in a growing town of 1000 inhabitants is offered for sale or lease by G. T. Heard of Brooksville, Miss.

Planing Mill for Sale.

An established planing mill and lumberyard in Hagerstown, Md., is offered for sale by S. W. Sowers of that city. He will send full details to inquirers.

Southern Contracts Awarded.

The city of Valdosta, Ga., has awarded contract to the Ingersoll-Rand Company of New York for air compressor, and to the Henry R. Worthington corporation of New York for a fire pump, bids for which machinery were called recently.

W. A. Marvin With Biles Company.

Users of drying machinery and presses are advised that the Biles Drier Co. of Louisville, Ky., has secured the services of W. A. Marvin, formerly manager of the J. J. Reilly Manufacturing Co. Mr. Marvin will be assistant manager of the Biles Drier Co.

Knitting Machinery for Sale.

A quantity of modern machinery for producing knit goods is offered for sale by the H. C. Marchant Manufacturing Co. of Charlottesville, Va. A list of the machines can be seen in the advertising columns of the Manufacturers' Record. Write the company for prices.

Plunger Pumps for Sale.

Two Snow center-packed duplex plunger pumps are offered for sale by the Florida Electric Co. of Jacksonville, Fla. They each have a stroke capacity of 755 to 1348 gallons per minute and are in good working condition. (See advertisement in the Manufacturers' Record today.)

Inducements to Manufacturers.

The city of New Franklin, Mo., is centrally located, with ample shipping facilities, and offers special inducements to manufacturing enterprises that will locate. J. S. Hunter, president of the Business Men's Association, can be addressed for further details.

Big Bridge Contract.

One of the most important bridge contracts awarded during recent months is that obtained during the past week by the Ameri-

can Bridge Co. of New York and Pittsburg from the Queen & Crescent Route. This contract calls for the rebuilding of eight bridges on the line between Helenwood and Oakdale, Tenn., and amounts to about \$250,000.

Representation in South America.

Mr. Judson Taylor of Loudon, Ohio, contemplates a trip to Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, and wants to communicate with United States industries which desire business representation in that South American country. He is informed by residents of Buenos Aires that United States manufactures are in demand there, especially iron products.

A Prosperous Year.

One of the well-known manufacturers in its class is the Graves Shale Paving Brick Co. of Birmingham, Ala. This company has had a prosperous year and shipped paving and chemical brick as far south as Mexico and as far north as Baltimore during 1905. It has a large modern plant and is prepared to estimate with buyers needing bricks in any part of the country.

Factory Sites Offered.

There are many factory sites in the growing cities of Oklahoma and Indian Territories which are offered to manufacturers seeking advantageous locations for their plants. Messrs. E. A. Fox & Co. of Oklahoma City can give details regarding location for cotton mill, cannery, brick works, electric street railroads and other enterprises, and offer special inducements for some plants.

Flour Mills for Sale.

An established flouring plant in one of Maryland's prosperous sections is offered for sale. The mill has a daily capacity of 90 barrels, and has the necessary advantages of transportation and good local market, besides being near to Baltimore. It is stated the property is on a profitable basis, and full details will be given to inquirers acting in good faith. H. A. Whitaker of Belair, Md., can be addressed.

Timber-Land Proposition.

Manufacturers or investors interested in timber propositions are advised that a large tract of timber land located in and around Dupont, Ga., is at present available for their purposes. Dupont is a junction point, and its location makes the lands of considerable value to prospective buyers of this class of property. Information regarding advantageous timber lands in the Dupont section can be obtained by writing J. P. Daves, 170 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

Coal and Timber Proposition.

It is planned to arrange for the development of the coal and timber in and on a 7000-acre tract of land in the Bon Air field of Tennessee. The owners state that there is a 40 to 48-inch Bon Air vein and a 50 to 60-

inch Sewanee vein and a large stumpage of merchantable hardwood timber. Inducements will be offered to investor who will furnish capital for development. Full details regarding this proposition can be obtained by addressing Box 22, Sparta, Tenn.

A Manufacturing Center.

It is claimed that Ashland county, Ohio, enjoys the unique distinction of being the center of manufacturing activity in the United States. Mr. F. E. Myers' attention was called to this last week in Chicago by the secretary of the National Association of Exporters, who said that the United States Census, Department of Manufactures, Vol. I, page 171, locates the center of manufacturing activity three miles southeast of Loudonville, Hanover township, Ashland county. It is in this county, at Ashland, Ohio, that Messrs. F. E. Myers & Bro. have their large pump and hay-tool works.

Hub Machine & Tool Co.

Owing to a phenomenal increase of business, the Hub Machine & Tool Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., has removed its office, shop and warehouse to 621-623 Cherry street, where 8000 square feet of floor space has been obtained. The company will therefore be well equipped to handle much larger work and more quickly than heretofore. Its specialties are engine-room repairs, building of special machinery, general repairs, and moving of printers' machinery, ice machine and pump repairs. The Hub Machine & Tool Co. also carries a full line of new and second-hand machine tools, engines and boilers.

E. C. Atkins & Co. in New Orleans.

Several carloads of saws, saw tools, belting and a general line of equipment and supplies used in the manufacturing departments of the lumber industry have been received in New Orleans for the branch which E. C. Atkins & Co. of Indianapolis are establishing in the former city. This branch is located at Canal and North Peters streets in a three-story building 78x90 feet in size, and besides the large stock of machinery, E. C. Atkins & Co. will install a complete machine and lathe shop equipment for general repair work. Harvey Avery, who has represented Atkins & Co. in New Orleans for 13 years as sales agent, has been appointed manager of the new branch.

To Improve Facilities.

On account of the large railroad contracts awarded for building the Tidewater Railroad, the Smith-Courtney Company of Richmond, Va., has secured a large warehouse in Roanoke, which is near the base of the work, and will carry a complete and varied line of contractors' supplies and machinery, so as to be prepared to furnish contractors with such material and machinery as they may need. The Smith-Courtney Company will carry in stock scrapers, rollers, engines, wheelbarrows, shovels, pumps, drills, etc. This warehouse will be in addition to the large stock held in Richmond, and as this company is so well known to the railroad trade, the Roanoke branch will doubtless be a welcome accommodation.

Essential for Drying.

A positive circulation of air is essential to the successful drying of all classes of material. An approved apparatus employed to secure such results consists of a fan and a heater placed outside of the drying-room. The air is positively drawn or forced through the heater by means of the fan and is discharged under pressure at any desired point or points within the drying chamber. When the material is not excessively moist the air is returned to the heating apparatus and reheated, thereby increasing the efficiency. This system, in the introduction of which the B. F. Sturtevant Company, Boston, Mass., has been prominent, is applicable to the drying of all classes of material, such as lumber, brick, wool, cotton, hair, etc. Special arrangements of the dryroom are usually required for each specific material.

Natural Gas for Industries.

The advantages of natural gas for industries are well known to many manufacturers. There are various sections of the South where natural gas is available for manufacturing, and one of these is the territory surrounding Shreveport, La. Shreveport is on the Red river and has nine railroads, besides being an important cotton market, its receipts ranging from 250,000 to 315,000 bales annually. Cypress, ash, cottonwood, pine and hardwood is growing within a few miles of the city, and its general advantages as a site for factories are attracting new enterprises steadily. By January 1 there will be 22 miles of natural-gas pipe line completed at Shreveport to assist in supplying the demand there. F. A. Leonard of Shreveport

invites correspondence regarding the city's industrial resources. He states that natural gas will be supplied at 10 cents per 1000 feet.

Lane & Bodley Sales.

The Atlanta (Ga.) office of the Lane & Bodley Company of Cincinnati reports the following engine sales: Fitzgerald (Ga.) Cotton Mills, 34x48 Columbian Corliss; Adair & McCarty Bros., Atlanta, 16x42 Columbian Corliss; Cotton States Belting & Supply Co., 12x18 Columbian Corliss; Macon County Oil Mills, Tuskegee, Ala., 14x42 Twentieth Century Corliss; Inman (S. C.) Mills, 11-22x13 cross-compound condensing four-valve engine, direct connected to 200-kilowatt Westinghouse engine-type generator; Dawson (Ga.) Oil & Fertilizer Co., 8x14; Farmington (Ga.) Oil & Fertilizer Co., 16x36 Columbian Corliss; Lakeview Manufacturing Co., Fayetteville, N. C., 16x42 Twentieth Century Corliss; Monroe (N. C.) Cotton Mills, 18x42 Twentieth Century H. D. Corliss; Double Shoals (N. C.) Cotton Mills, 14x30 Columbian Corliss; City of Covington, Ga., 14x30 Columbian Corliss, for belting to a 75-kilowatt A. C. General Electric Co. generator; city of Fitzgerald, Ga., 18x36 Twentieth Century heavy-duty Corliss engine, for belting to a 200-kilowatt A. C. Westinghouse generator; Covington (Ga.) Mills, 14x30 Columbian Corliss; J. M. Jenkins, Wetumpka, Ala., 14x36 Columbian type of Corliss, and J. M. Jenkins, Montgomery, Ala., 18x36 Columbian type of Corliss.

Some Harrison Sales.

The Harrison Safety Boiler Works of Philadelphia reports through its Atlanta office, W. R. Jennison, representative, the following Cochrane feed-water-heater sales: Adair & McCarty Bros., Chattanooga, 150 H. P.; Knoxville (Tenn.) Traction Co., 1500 H. P.; Oxford (N. C.) Water & Light Co., 200 H. P.; Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railway Co., Ensley, Ala., 18,000 H. P.; Van Winkle Gin & Machine Works, Farmington, Ga., 125 H. P.; Blades Lumber Co., Newbern, N. C., 1000 H. P.; Florida Ice Manufacturing Co., Jacksonville, 1500 H. P.; Hardie-Tynes Manufacturing Co., Birmingham, 250 H. P.; Camden (S. C.) Water & Light Co., 550 H. P.; Durham (N. C.) Hosiery Mills, 800 H. P.; Lakeview Manufacturing Co., Fayetteville, N. C., 150 H. P., special; Savannah (Ga.) Gas Co., 200 H. P.; Southern Brass & Iron Co., Knoxville, Tenn., 300 H. P.; City of Tarboro, N. C., 150 H. P.; J. S. Schofields Sons Company, Macon, for Willingham Sash & Door Co., 225 H. P.; Double Shoals (N. C.) Cotton Mills, 125 H. P., special, for heating mill with exhaust steam; Dayton (Tenn.) Milling Co., 100 H. P.; Moore (N. C.) Cotton Mills, 500 H. P., special; Morris Lumber Co., Slocumb, Ala., 400 H. P.; City of Ocala, Fla., 200 H. P.; City of Fitzgerald, Ga., 300 H. P.; City of Sparta, Ga., 250 H. P., and Western Steel Car & Foundry Co., 700 H. P.

A Necessity in Boiler Plants.

That the feed-water regulator has become a necessity in modern boiler plants is demonstrated by the recent sales reported by the Williams Gauge Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa. Within the last four weeks the company sold equipment for 12,500 horse-power to the Great Northern Paper Co., 5000 horse-power to the National Tube Co., 4500 horse-power to the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 2000 horse-power to the New York Central Railroad, 2500 horse-power to the Holyoke Street Railway, 4000 horse-power to the Pressed Steel Car Co., 2000 horse-power to the Buffalo & Susquehanna Coal & Coke Co., 2500 horse-power to the B. Altman Company, etc. The entire equipment furnished by the Williams Gauge Co. to date aggregates 4,100,000 horse-power. In some instances these regulators have been in use for upwards of six years without noticeable cost of repairs. The manufacturer claims the regulator will pay for itself from two to three times annually in fuel saved and increased boiler efficiency. The Williams Gauge Co. has recently opened new offices at 610 Tremont Building, Boston, conducted by A. S. Uhler, and at 810 Continental Trust Building, Denver, Col., managed by R. B. Pratt. It now has 14 branch offices located throughout the country, and any of them will receive inquiries for the Williams Feed-Water Regulator, Steam Trap and Pump Governor.

American Stoker Co. Expanding.

The American Stoker Co. of Erie, Pa., has acquired from the McMyer Manufacturing Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, the latter's chain-grate stoker business—the Victor chain-grate stoker—including patterns, patents, drawings and good-will. Mr. F. Girtanner, the designer of the stoker and the mechanical engineer under whom it has been developed, enters the employ of the American Stoker Co. The Victor stoker has been in successful operation for some time past in various parts

of the country, notably in Indianapolis, Cleveland and Erie. It is claimed to be a distinct advance on the general line of chain grates, having a rear attachment consisting of clinker breaker and dumping bars. The special features of this attachment are that the fires can be forced and the capacity of the boiler increased without any extra waste of fuel and without smoke. The commercial development of the Victor stoker has been somewhat retarded because the McMyer Manufacturing Co. has been so extremely busy with its own special line of ore-handling machinery that it could not give the stoker department the attention it required. But the management of the American Stoker Co. intends to make the Victor equipment an important factor in the field of automatic stoking. Hereafter the device will be known as the American chain-grate stoker. It will be handled by the American Stoker Co. concurrently with its well-known Underfeed stoker. By this new acquisition the American Stoker Co. is thus enabled to offer stokers of any type desired by users of power.

Westinghouse Charging Receptacle.

The extensive use of electrically-operated vehicles and varied application of storage batteries for train lighting, small electric locomotives, storage-battery cars, etc., has created a demand for convenient and durable accessories, one of the most important being a charging receptacle that will withstand hard usage and can be handled without danger of short-circuiting the line when inserting or removing the plug. The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. of Pittsburgh has developed and placed upon the market a charging receptacle that will meet these requirements. The equipment consists of a cast metal case, circular in form, that occupies a minimum amount of space. Within the case are suitably-mounted contacts for receiving the plug. A hinged lid at one end, held normally closed by a coiled spring, affords access to the interior. The receptacle being entirely enclosed effectually protects it from dirt and water. The plug and contacts within the receptacle are so designed that it is impossible to cause a short circuit when inserting or withdrawing the plug. The receptacle may be provided with a swivel attachment, conforming to standard railway practice, which is a decided advantage, as it admits the pulling out of the plug when the vehicle or car starts, the receptacle swinging in line with the cable and allowing the plug to pull out without danger of breaking the cables or contacts. There is a charging plug which is intended for use with the charging receptacle. It is furnished with or without cables, as desired. The construction is rugged and all parts are well made, insuring a long period of service.

TRADE LITERATURE.

From Arthur Koppel.

A neat and handy desk blotter has been received by the Manufacturers' Record from the Arthur Koppel Company of New York, the well-known dealer in and maker of industrial railway equipments. It is a celluloid cover to which new blotters may be attached as desired, and refers briefly to the Koppel specialties by presenting pictures of several of them.

For Employees' Comfort.

Employers are fast finding out the advantages of making their people comfortable. One of the ways of providing comfort is to furnish a clean and airy place to lock up the clothes the employees take off for your work. Steel lockers have become justly proper for this purpose. They are made in presentable designs and of such a character that they entirely fulfill the want they are intended to meet. Messrs. Merritt & Co. of Noble street and Ridge avenue, Philadelphia, make a specialty of steel lockers, and are now issuing a neat booklet which tells about their product.

Electrical and Steam Machinery.

Users of electrical and steam machinery are always glad to be able to locate a required piece of machinery without the delay and trouble of making exhaustive inquiries as to its fitness and durability. For this reason they will no doubt be interested in a neat and attractive little catalogue which is issued by Rossiter, MacGovern & Co., Inc., 17 Battery Place, New York. This company maintains its factories and repair shops at Jersey City, N. J., and St. Louis, Mo., and is prepared to undertake the installation and erection of any apparatus that is required. Some of the machinery the company handles is arc lamps and dynamos, plating and storage batteries, belted railway generators, booster, transformers, simple and compound high and medium-speed horizontal engines, gas and gasoline engines, air compressors, feed-water

heaters, pumps, water-tube boilers, railway motors and car equipment, convertible cars, controllers, etc.

Electric Flashlight Novelties.

The possibilities of the electric current is very forcibly illustrated in the many and unique ways of applying it. In most cases its application serves a practical purpose, in others a source of amusement, but in all instances its use is interesting. An illustrated catalogue issued by the Electrical Material Co., 221 North Calvert street, Baltimore, Md., will be useful in acquainting one with some of the many forms in which the application of electricity plays an important part in the use of manufactured novelties. Among these are tubular and pocket flashlights, electric candles, clocks with electric night lights, electric gas and range lighters, illuminated scarfpins, photographers' lamps, physicians', surgeons' and dentists' aseptic electric-light outfits, batteries, lamp bulbs, etc.

Timely Fort Wayne Literature.

Those who are watching all current literature in order to keep informed as to the latest offerings in electrical equipment will find some timely data in the latest Fort Wayne publications. These comprise bulletins, both descriptive and illustrative, in reference to the multiphase induction integrating type K wattmeters, small power motors, type M multiphase induction motors and other apparatus. The information as to small power motors will be especially interesting. It tells of the rapid advances that have been made in recent years in the use of electrical power for the operation of machines of all descriptions. Central station managers will be adding to their fund of facts by reading the Fort Wayne literature regularly. The Fort Wayne Electric Works, manufacturer of the "Wood" systems, Fort Wayne, Ind., will send the new bulletins to any seeker after electrical knowledge along this branch of electrical science.

"Hunt" Automatic Railway.

The "Hunt" automatic railway is in general use for running the coal back from the front of the wharf to the storage bin or pocket. It is an elevated self-acting railway, operated entirely by gravity. There is no steam, horse or manual power required in its working. The chief peculiarity consists in storing sufficient energy, which has been acquired by the loaded car descending an inclined track, and which, after the load has been discharged, is utilized to return the empty car back to the place from whence it started. It is limited to a run of 500 feet. Coal is hoisted from the boat, either by horse, steam or electricity, and dumped into the car by an attendant. The car is then started, dumps its load at any desired point, and returns to the workman. The car runs 300 feet and returns in about 50 seconds. It requires no attention whatever from starting to return. This "Hunt" railway is further described and its construction and working are shown by engravings in Catalogue No. 6510, issued by the C. W. Hunt Company, the manufacturer; offices at 45 Broadway, New York city. Operators who want to facilitate their business by the use of such an equipment are invited to write for additional information.

Pressed-Steel Poles.

Owing to the scarcity of desirable wood poles and their rapidly-advancing price, users are looking around for a substitute that will meet their requirements and be durable and strong. To meet this constantly-growing demand the Pressed Steel Pole Co. of Pittsburgh has placed on the market a pole which for practical utility, durability, strength and appearance makes a most excellent substitute. These poles are made of pressed steel, and every care has been taken to standardize them to a mechanical exactness of dimension and by a scientific system of construction to secure strengths equal to the best modern steel construction of bridge or building. Pressed-steel poles adapt themselves to all general purposes for which wood poles are used, such as telegraph, telephone, trolley lines, electric light, semaphore, signal uses, etc. They are composed of two principal sections, with all small parts in sets to fit, so that they can be shipped in a compact form to the point where they are to be used. In assembling its parts hand tools only are required, and owing to simplicity of construction this work can be done with common labor without any apprehension of its being done wrong, as the parts can only be put together in one way, which is the right way. These poles are guaranteed by the manufacturers as to materials, strength and workmanship to conform to specified requirements of service on tests and inspection at its works before shipment, ample facilities for this purpose being provided. The company

has sent out an illustrated catalogue which describes in detail the many advantages which it claims for its product.

Foundation of Successful Banking.

Editor Manufacturers' Record:

What is the foundation of successful banking? We approach the question with a proper modesty, due to our limited age and experience, after reading with care and interest the recent utterance of Mr. James G. Cannon, vice-president of Fourth National Bank, New York city, at Newark, N. J., and Mr. Henry Clews, "the Nestor of Wall Street," at Minneapolis, in our opinion two authorities second to none in the United States. The banks are the nerve centers of the business communities in which they are situated, perhaps of the territory adjacent thereto, and sometimes of the country containing the same. In all the advances or strides of civilization a thousand strings lead directly to the nerve centers, and whatever directly or otherwise benefits or injures these centers acts and reacts upon the surrounding communities. In short, we have another illustration of "a community of interests."

What is the foundation of successful banking? again we ask. Consideration in the broadest meaning of the word. We are going into the business of banking. The bank is incorporated, organized, fully equipped in every way according to modern procedure. The first thing we ask for is deposits—"consideration" from the public. We gradually get it. As time rolls on we increase our deposits until we have probably ten times the equivalent of our capital stock. This money placed in our hands is subject to check at will, but we are enabled to lend it under broad laws as indicated by our judgment. We are a force for good or bad, and whether it is to finance a corporation with thousands or help a poor man tide over sickness in his family, we are returning to the community in some shape the consideration already received from it.

I hear the criticism of "philanthropy." Yes, and not so unfairly as might be supposed. In our hearing some years back in New York city a lawyer (if the name were mentioned it would be recognized as in the front rank of the bar), speaking of a prospective case which promised litigation between two corporations, each armed with millions of dollars, uttered this great truth, though framed in simple words: "You must remember that you can put the vinegar on after the molasses, but you cannot put the molasses on after the vinegar." This was before abandoning all hope of compromise.

Let us suppose we are in the banking business. We wish to be successful. We therefore continuously study to make safe profitable loans. We need our friends, because we recognize that the best arranged intelligence department has its limits; that the commercial or financial health of the community (and its units), like physical health, changes from day to day. We wish to keep posted. We divide our friends for convenience into two classes, inside and outside.

Inside friends are our shareholders, directors, officials and employees. They may number 5 or 500. The proposition holds that if we expect to continuously interest them in the bank we must be interested in them. Pay a man for the work, then work him for the pay.

Our readers must understand that we are at any time standing for judgment clouded by feelings. We had managed wisely, our officials and employees were of the desirable kind in the main, and as necessary we arranged tactful changes which all through the bank contributed to the benefit of the service.

We were firm in keeping our contracts, and we required the same treatment of

tended to the bank. As time rolled on we made a recognition of faithful service by a practice of taking out life insurance policies on the lives of our employees, paying the premium ourselves and holding the position of beneficiary in trust for the mother, wife or whoever might be desired by the employee, the policy to be delivered by the bank upon the discharge, resignation or death of the employee, at which time the bank severs its connection with said policy. In a word, we held the respect of our employees and slowly obtained their affection; they took an additional pride in their work; were ever on the quiver in all directions concerning the interest of the bank. We were surrounded by our friends, who were always glad to aid in every way in or out of the line of duty.

As to outside friends. In our dealings with the business men of our city and territory we tried to be just. We did not have two sets of manners. If a loan was refused it was refused in a way which avoided offence. We extended and revised our intelligence department at every opportunity, and just as a newspaper gets the news so we tried to inform ourselves regarding our customers, using information they furnished and references they indicated, but always reserving the right to get our own information and make our own decisions as we deemed it necessary.

In cases of applications for loans where reasonable diligence could not satisfy our minds for or against it we never hesitated to ask for the privilege of an examination by our confidential accountants, the returns of which were kept strictly between ourselves, and we consider if the individual, firm or corporation applying for the loan was unwilling that we should so satisfy ourselves it were better to refuse the loan, it being at best of doubtful benefit "to turn money into bad debts."

Where an applicant was narrow-minded or old-fashioned, but evidently of good intention, we were nearly tireless in trying to meet his wishes and the mutual benefit.

We know that our course is open to criticism, possibly ridicule. Meantime we are rolling up surplus and paying a moderate dividend. We are growing stronger every day, and have even in a great measure eliminated the oftentimes disastrous result of death in our maintenance of the platform "the bank and its interests," on which we all stand, from president to porter, realizing keenly that the machinery of a bank is the personality of its connections, and carefully avoiding the error of overconfidence in a large proposition as well as too little confidence in a small enterprise.

We have not discovered a new world nor taken out any new patents; we are simply in and out of the bank working hard, keeping awake and trying to give and obtain a square deal. We recognize that there is as much difference in banks as in the men comprising them, but while our remarks are designedly general in their nature, they are made from the observation of years and efforts to extract the best from many live scenes. We submit them for the consideration of thoughtful men in bank or otherwise, holding that their general tenor is food for thought, because to all such men, directly or otherwise, it is in its set analysis an appeal to their self-interest.

JOEL HUNTER.

Atlanta, Ga.

It is expected that the total value of zinc and lead production in the Joplin, Mo., district this year will be \$13,350,000, an increase over last year of nearly \$2,000,000. During 50 weeks of 1905 the output of zinc has been 487,174,370, valued at \$10,937,575, and of lead 60,984,780 pounds, valued at \$1,876,395, a total value of \$12,813,970 in the district.

FINANCIAL NEWS

The MANUFACTURERS' RECORD invites information about Southern financial matters, items of news about new institutions, dividends declared, securities to be issued, openings for new banks, and general discussions of financial subjects bearing upon Southern matters.

Review of the Baltimore Market.

Office MANUFACTURERS' RECORD,
Baltimore, Md., December 20.

Interest in the Baltimore stock market during the past week centered principally around the new Seaboard stocks and the preferred warrants of the Maryland Trust Co. There was a little more doing than usual in United Railways issues, which were about steady.

In the trading United Railways common sold from 13 3/4 to 14 1/2; do. trust certificates, 15 to 15 1/2; United preferred, 30; do. incomes, 64 1/2 to 65 1/2; do. do. trust certificates, 63 3/4 to 65 1/2; United 4s, 92 1/4 to 92 3/4; United Light & Power 4 1/2s, 97; Consolidated Gas 6s, 109; Seaboard common, 32 1/2; the new common from 30 1/4 to 32 1/2; preferred, 53 1/2; the new second preferred from 60 1/4 to 62 1/2; Seaboard 4s, 89 to 89 1/2; the 10-year 5s, 102 1/2 to 102 3/4; the 3-year 5s, 100 1/2; Cotton Duck 5s, 83; Consolidated Cotton Duck common, 10 1/2; G. B. S. common, 7 1/2; do. incomes, 30 1/2 to 31 1/2; do. 1sts, 60 to 60 1/2.

Bank stocks sold as follows: Commercial and Farmers', blue certificates, 142; do. white certificates, 130; Maryland National, 25; Farmers and Merchants', 53 1/2; Merchants', 185; Mechanics', 26 1/2.

Maryland Trust preferred warrants sold from 15 to 21, and fractionally up to 40; United States Fidelity, 136 to 138 1/2; International Trust, 144 to 145; Fidelity & Deposit, 148; Maryland Casualty, 57; Fidelity Trust, 205 to 215; Maryland Trust, 120; Baltimore Trust, 340.

Other securities were traded in as follows: Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut, 430; Atlantic Coast Line 4s, 101 1/4 to 101 3/4; Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut 4s, certificates, 5-20s, 96; Baltimore & Ohio stock, 114 1/4; Northern Central Railway stock, 106 1/2 to 106; Houston Oil, 7 1/4 to 8 1/4; Baltimore & Harrisburg 1st 5s, 114 1/2; Baltimore, Sparrows Point & Chesapeake 4 1/2s, 97 3/4 to 98; Lexington Street Railway 5s, 103 3/4; Maryland & Pennsylvania 4s, 94 1/4 to 94 3/4; Richmond & Danville 6s, 116 3/4; Maryland Telephone general mortgage 5s, 88; Norfolk Railway & Light 5s, 95; Knoxville Traction 5s, 107; Charleston Consolidated Electric 5s, 95 1/2 to 96; Georgia, Carolina & Northern 5s, 112 1/4; Virginia Midland 2ds, 110 1/4; Consolidation Coal, 98; Anacostia & Potomac 5s, 105 1/2; City & Suburban 5s (Baltimore), 112 1/2; Baltimore Brick 5s, 85 1/2; Baltimore City 5s, 1916, W. L., 114 1/2; Western Maryland 4s, 86 1/2 to 87; Georgia & Alabama Consolidated 5s, 112 1/2; Alabama Consolidated Coal & Iron 5s, 92 1/4 to 92 1/2; Baltimore City Passenger 4 1/2s, 101 1/2; City & Suburban (Washington) 5s, 106 1/4 to 106 1/2; Coal & Iron Railway 5s, 106 3/4; Virginia Electric Railway & Development 5s, 100; Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis refunding 4s, 86 3/4; Houston Oil preferred, 38; State of Maryland 3s, 97 1/4; Virginia Midland 5ths, 113 1/4; Atlanta & Charlotte 1sts, 105 1/2; Baltimore City 3 1/2s, 1928, 105; Carolina Central 4s, 90 1/4; Georgia Southern & Florida 5s, 115; United States 4s, 1925, registered, 130 3/4.

The Farmers' State Bank of Gage, O. T., has been authorized to begin business with \$10,000 capital. F. B. Hodgden is president; James W. Holt, vice-president, and W. H. Holt, cashier, all of Enid.

SECURITIES AT BALTIMORE.

Last Quotations for the Week Ended
December 20, 1905.

Railroad Stocks.	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic & Charlotte	100	160	160
Atlantic Coast Line of Conn.	100	125	140
Georgia Sou. & Fla. 1st Pref.	100	97	100
Georgia Sou. & Fla. 2d Pref.	100	71	80
Seaboard Railway Common	100	33	35
Seaboard Railway Preferred	100	51	55
United Railways & Elec. Co.	50	14 1/2	15

Bank Stocks.	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
Commercial & Far. Nat. Bank	100	130	140
Com. & Far. Nat. Bk. Blue Cfs.	100	142	160
Farmers & Mer. Nat. Bank	40	54	54
First National Bank	100	145	145
German Bank	100	107	107
Maryland National Bank	20	25	25
Merchants' National Bank	100	180	185
National Howard Bank	10	11 1/2	11 1/2
National Marine Bank	30	37 1/2	40

Trust, Fidelity and Casualty Stocks.	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Trust & Guarantee	100	340	345
Continental Trust	100	195	197 1/2
Fidelity & Deposit	50	147 1/2	148
Fidelity Trust	100	214	214 1/2
International Trust	100	143 1/2	147 1/2
Mercantile Trust & Deposit	50	147	147
U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty	100	138 1/2	149

Miscellaneous Stocks.	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Coal & Iron	100	72 1/2	79 1/2
Ala. Con. Coal & Iron Pref.	100	93 1/2	95
Consolidated Gas	100	84	87
Consolidated Coal	100	100	100
Consolidated Cotton Duck Pfd.	50	35	35
G. B. & S. Brewing Co.	100	7 1/2	8 1/2
George's Creek Coal	100	7 1/2	8 1/2

Railroad Bonds.	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Northern 5s, 1916	100	94 1/2	95 1/2
Atlanta & Charlotte 1st 7s, 1907	100	105	106 1/2
Atlan. Coast Line 1st Con. 4s, 1952	100	101 1/2	101 1/2
Atlantic Coast Line 4s, Cfs., 1952	100	93 1/2	94
Atlantic Coast Line (Conn.) 4s	100	94	94
Balto. & Harrisburg Ext. 5s, 1938	110	113	113
Carolina Central 4s, 1949	99	99 1/2	99 1/2
Charleston & West. Car. 5s, 1946	113	113	114
Coal & Iron Railway 6s, 1920	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Columbia & Greenville 1st 6s, 1916	117	117	117
Georgia & Alabama 5s, 1945	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Georgia, Car. & North, 1st 5s, 1929	113	113 1/2	113 1/2
Georgia South. & Fla. 1st 5s, 1945	117	117	117
Maryland & Pennsylvania 4s, 1951	95	95	95
Petersburg, Class A 5s, 1926	112	112	112
Petersburg, Class B 6s, 1925	125	125	125
Piedmont & Cum. 1st 5s, 1911	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Potomac Valley 1st 5s, 1941	117	117	117
Raleigh & Augusta 1st 6s, 1926	125	125	125
Richmond & Danville Gold 6s, 1915	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Savannah, Fla. & West 5s, 1934	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Seaboard Air Line 5s, 1929	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Seaboard Air Line 5s, 10-year, 1911	102 1/2	103	103
Seaboard Air Line 5s, 3-year	100 1/2	101	101
Seaboard & Roanoke 6s, 1916	100	100	100
Seaboard & Roanoke 5s, 1926	112	112	112
South Bound 5s, 1941	113	114 1/2	114 1/2
Southern Railway Con. 5s, 1944	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Virginia Midland 1st 6s, 1906	101	101	101
Virginia Midland 2d 6s, 1911	110	110 1/2	110 1/2
Virginia Midland 3d 6s, 1916	113	113	113
Virginia Midland 4th 3-4-5s, 1921	110	110	110
Virginia Midland 5th 5s, 1926	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Western Maryland new 4s, 1952	86 1/2	87	87
West. North Carolina Con. 6s, 1914	116	116	116
Wilmington & Wel. Gold 5s, 1935	119	119	119

Street Railway Bonds.	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
Anacostia & Potomac 5s, 1949	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Augusta Rwy. & Elec. 5s, 1940	105	105	105
Baltimore City Passenger 5s, 1911	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Baltimore Traction 1st 5s, 1929	115	115	115
Central Ry. Con. 5s (Balto.), 1932	116	117	117
Charleston Con. Electric 5s, 1939	94	96	96
City & Suburban 5s (Balto.), 1922	112 1/2	113	113
City & Suburban 5s (Wash.), 1948	106 1/2	107	107
Knoxville Traction 1st 5s, 1948	102 1/2	104	104
Lexington Railway 1st 5s, 1948	102 1/2	104	104
Macon Rwy. & L. 1st Con. 5s, 1953	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Metropolitan 5s (Wash.), 1925	118	118 1/2	118 1/2
Norfolk Railway & Light 5s	95	96	96
North Baltimore 5s, 1942	118 1/2	120	120
United Railways 1st 4s, 1949	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
United Railways Inc. 4s, 1949	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2

Miscellaneous Bonds.	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Consol. Coal & Iron 5s	92 1/2	93	93
Atlanta Gaslight 1st 5s, 1947	103	103	103
Consolidated Gas 6s, 1910	109	109 1/2	109 1/2
Consolidated Gas 5s, 1939	114 1/2	115	115
G. B. & S. Brewing 1st 3-4s	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
G. B. & S. Brewing 2d Incomes	30	30	30
Maryland Telephone 5s	82 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Mt. V. & Woodstock Electric 5s	82 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
United Elec. Light & Power 4 1/2s	96	96	96

SOUTHERN COTTON-MILLSTOCKS

Quotations Furnished by Hugh Mac-
Rae & Co., Wilmington, N. C., for
Week Ending December 18.

	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
Abbeville Cotton Mills (S. C.)	93	100	100
Alken Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	84	91	91
Anderson Cotton Mills (S. C.)	103	106	106
Arkwright Mills (S. C.)	115	119	119
Augusta Factory (Ga.)	79	85	85
Avondale Mills (Ala.)	94	94	94
Belton Mills (S. C.)	110	112	112
Bibb Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	102	102	102
Brandon Mills (S. C.)	102	104	104
Cabarrus Cotton Mills (N. C.)	137	137	137
Chadwick Mfg. Co. (N. C.) Pfd.	102	102	102
Chiquola Mfg. Co. (N. C.)	85	91	91
Clifton Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	109	114	114
Clifton Mfg. Co. (S. C.) Pfd.	101 1/2	106	106
Clinton Cotton Mills (S. C.)	146	146	146
Columbus Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Courtenay Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	100	103	103
Dallas Mfg. Co. (Ala.)	82	85	85
Darlington Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	60	75	75
Eagle & Phenix Mills (Ga.)	119	119	119
Easley Cotton Mills (S. C.)	79	85	85
Enoree Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	101	102	102
Enterprise Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	79	85	85
Exposition Cotton Mills (Ga.)	200	200	200
Fahey Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	70	76	76
Jamesville Cotton Mills (Ga.)	25	25	25
Granby Cot. Mills (S. C.) 1st Pfd.	60	65	65
Granville Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	159	166	166
Greenwood Cotton Mills (S. C.)	96 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Rendel Mills (S. C.)	106	106	106
Terretta Mills (N. C.)	97	97	97
Tenlar Mfg. Co., J. H. (Ga.)	97	108	108
Union Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	104	104	104
Winchester Cotton Mills (S. C.) Pfd	97	100	100
Angley Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	91	96	96
Aurens Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	161	161	161
Limestone Mills (S. C.)	98	101	101

financed, and will be reorganized through the Maryland Finance Corporation of Baltimore, formed for the purpose, and by Speyer & Co. of New York, the latter firm securing \$1,000,000 of new capital for the company and the old capital being reduced from \$2,125,000 to \$531,250. Alexander Brown is president of the Maryland Finance Corporation, and its directors include Douglas H. Gordon, Douglas H. Thomas, Ernest Hoen, Geo. C. Jenkins and B. Howell Griswold, Jr., all of Baltimore, and Julian F. Burke of Alexandria, Va. Allan McLane, receiver of the old company, will be engaged probably for several months yet in winding up its affairs.

New Corporations.

It is reported that a bank is to be established at Cedar Keys, Md.

A new fire-insurance company with \$50,000 capital is reported organized at Rocky Mount, N. C.

It is reported that Lawrence Wild of Greenville, Ala., is promoting a plan to establish a bank at Eufaula, Ala.

The Alamo Bank has been organized at Muskogee, I. T., with \$25,000 capital. The promoters are John H. Dill, Dr. J. W. Hensley and A. P. McKellop.

It is reported that Frank A. Daniels is to be president of the new Cosmopolitan Bank being organized at New Orleans, La., by H. M. Ansley and others.

The Carter County Bank at Elizabethton, Texas, capital \$25,000, has made application for a charter. Business will, it is reported, begin about February 1.

The Greenwood Savings & Trust Co. of Greenwood, S. C., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by S. H. McGhee, E. E. Child, Kenneth Baker and N. A. Craig.

The Moran State Bank of Moran, Texas, has been chartered with \$10,000 capital. The incorporators are S. Webb, R. J. Patterson, A. J. Thomas and others.

The Exchange Bank of Savannah, Ga., capital \$100,000, has made application for a charter. The incorporators are W. W. Osborne, A. J. Garfunkel and Sigo Myers.

The First National Bank of Bethany, Mo., capital \$40,000, has elected the following officers: Olin Kies, president; W. H. Leazenby, vice-president, and Chas. H. Lewis, cashier.

At Thomaston, Ga., the members of the Farmers' Union of Upson and adjoining counties, Ga., met to discuss the organization of the Farmers' Union Bank with \$25,000 capital.

A commission has been granted the Bank of Fairfield at Winnsboro, S. C.; capital \$30,000. The organizers are W. H. Doty, W. R. Rabb, J. R. Curlee, T. W. Traylor and others.

The Kirbyville State Bank of Kirbyville, Texas, has filed its charter; capital \$15,000. The incorporators are R. C. Conn, W. C. Tyerrell, B. R. Norrell, R. A. Parrell and others.

The People's Bank of Bamberg at Bamberg, S. C., has been granted a charter; capital \$25,000. The incorporators are H. C. Folk, G. M. Dickinson, H. M. Graham and T. C. Steedman.

The First National Bank of Holland, Texas, capital \$25,000, has organized with the following officers: L. B. Mewhinney, president; C. B. Starke, vice-president, and R. H. Underwood, cashier.

The First National Bank of Wellston, Mo., capital \$50,000, has been approved. The organizers are J. W. Perry, St. Louis; W. R. Berry, B. F. Edwards, Eugene Snowden and W. B. Cowen.

The Planters' National Bank of Rosebud, Texas, has been approved; capital \$50,000. The organizers are J. A. Tarver, Rosebud; S. G. Henslee, H. I. McReynolds, E. L. Taylor and J. L. Davis.

The American Bank & Trust Co. has

been organized at Jonesboro, Tenn., with \$100,000 capital. The officers are: E. L. Ess, president; Morris Berger, Jr., vice-president, and Alex. Berger, cashier.

The Esmont National Bank of Esmont, Va. (P. O. West Esmont), has been organized with \$25,000 capital. The officers are Edward W. Scott, Jr., president; Wm. B. Forsyth, vice-president; C. R. Dorrier, cashier.

The National Union Bank of Rock Hill, S. C., announces that it has arranged for the First Trust and Savings Bank, and that charter has been applied for. Mr. I. B. Dunlap is cashier of the National Union Bank.

The Farmers and Merchants' Bank, with \$30,000 capital, has been organized at Ferris, Texas. The officers and directors are W. W. Bachelor, president; C. A. Weatherford, cashier; J. V. Mutze, C. A. Maloy and J. R. Pratt.

The Bank of Marion at Marion, Ark., capital \$25,000, has been granted a charter. The officers are L. P. Berry, president; Dr. P. F. Heintz, vice-president; S. L. Newman, Frank Smith, Sam Keel, Perry A. Barton, directors.

The Burnes National Bank of St. Joseph, Mo., capital \$200,000, has been approved. The organizers are Lewis C. Burnes, St. Joseph, Mo.; James N. Burnes, John A. Johnston, John D. Richardson and James H. McCord.

The Commercial Trust and Savings Bank has begun business at 148 South Main street, Memphis, Tenn., with the following officers: Abe Goodman, president; Lem Banks, vice-president, and Dwight M. Armstrong, cashier.

The Bank of Ravenden has been chartered at Ravenden, Ark., with \$50,000 capital. The officers are T. J. Sharum, president; S. H. Ball, vice-president; J. T. Gee, secretary and treasurer; E. Thomas, N. R. Moore, directors.

The Atlantic Fire Insurance Co. at Raleigh, N. C., capital \$125,000, has been granted a charter. Charles E. Johnson, J. J. Thomas, James Pou, Herbert W. Jackson, Thomas B. Womack, J. S. Wynne and Govin Dortch are the incorporators.

The Bank of East Point at East Point, Ga., has made application for a charter; capital \$25,000. The incorporators are Garnett McMillan, J. M. Couch, R. F. Thompson and E. G. Little, all of East Point, Ga., and W. D. Manley of Atlanta, Ga.

The State Bank of Pamplin has been incorporated, with principal office at Pamplin City, Va.; capital \$5000 to \$15,000. The incorporators are W. P. Venable, president, Farmville; J. F. Connally, vice-president, and L. M. Warren, cashier, Pamplin City.

The Hall County National Bank, which succeeds the Hall County Bank of Memphis, Tenn., capital \$25,000, has organized with the following officers: H. E. Deaver, president; W. P. Cagle, vice-president; Chas. Drake, cashier, and T. P. Drake, assistant cashier.

The Norfolk Home Building and Loan Association of Norfolk, Va., has been incorporated with from \$4000 to \$50,000 capital by D. H. Reynolds, president; C. C. Dogan, secretary, and Charles S. Carter, treasurer. It is understood to be a colored organization.

The Bank of Houlika has begun business at Houlika, Miss., with the following directors: D. H. Hall, president; Jeff Wilson, vice-president; O. M. Harrill, cashier; D. S. Johnson, Jr., assistant cashier; T. J. Phillips, J. W. Pulliam, A. M. Harley and J. W. H. Baskin.

Mr. B. F. Mauldin, cashier of the Bank of Anderson, S. C., is reported to have organized a bank at Mt. Carmel, S. C., with \$20,000 capital. The officers are B. F.

Mauldin, president; J. W. Morrah, B. A. Boyd, W. O. Gill, T. M. Knox, directors, and J. W. Boyd, cashier.

The First National Bank of Erick, O. T., has been organized with \$25,000 capital. The officers are I. C. Thurmond, president; E. K. Thurmond, vice-president; O. H. Thurmond, cashier; F. E. Beaty, assistant cashier. This succeeds the Citizens' Bank of Erick.

The Farmers' National Bank, which is to begin business about January 1 at Stephenville, Texas, with \$25,000 capital, has organized with the following officers: W. H. Frey, president; D. S. Livingstone, first vice-president; E. E. Hatchett, second vice-president, and W. A. Hyatt, cashier.

The Valdosta Bank & Trust Co. is to be established at Valdosta, Ga., with \$200,000 capital, those interested being B. P. Jones, W. B. Connally, W. B. Johnson, H. L. Boone, Frank Roberts, C. L. Jones and other capitalists and business men here. It is understood that Mr. Jones will be president.

The Citizens' Bank of Carrollton, Ga., has been organized with \$50,000 capital. The officers are J. C. Bass, president; W. W. Heaton, vice-president; Aldine K. Snead, cashier; directors, J. R. M. Carter, C. M. Tanner, A. K. Snead, J. C. Bass, J. H. McClellan, W. W. Heaton and J. L. Johnson.

The Central Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Monroe, La., will begin business about January 15 with \$100,000 capital. The directors are Uriah Millsaps, president; F. P. Stubbs, Sr., vice-president; Byron Breard, cashier; R. M. Filhiol, John P. Parker and E. Fudickar of Monroe, Eugene Wolf of Bastrop and D. W. Pipes of Clinton.

Application for a charter for the Atlanta Securities Co. of Atlanta, Ga., has been made by J. W. Oglesby of Brooks county, C. A. Alford, Worth county; J. L. Hand, Mitchell county; H. E. Rodes, Pulaski county; T. R. Bennett, Mitchell county; W. A. Wimbish, Fulton county; W. D. Stratton, E. K. Stallo and Bird M. Robinson of New York.

Prominent business and professional men of Accomac and Northampton counties held a meeting at Onley, Va., to organize a fire insurance company for the Eastern Shore. The following committee was appointed to prepare a charter: J. H. Fletcher, Jr., Thos. W. Blackstone, E. T. Powell, J. H. Ayres, R. L. Tilsforth, G. S. Kendall, J. T. Daniel, L. E. Munford and W. P. Bell.

The Central Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Monroe, La., will begin business about January 5 with the following officers: Uriah Millsaps, president; F. P. Stubbs, Sr., vice-president; Byron Breard, cashier; directors, R. M. Filhiol, F. P. Stubbs, Sr., Eugene Wolf of Wolf-Silbernagle Company of Bastrop, La.; J. P. Parker, Ernest Fudickar, D. W. Pipes of Clinton, La., and Uriah Millsaps.

The Citizens' Bank & Trust Co. of Dickson, Tenn., has elected the following officers: John H. Smith, president; H. B. Horner, vice-president; W. R. Boyd, cashier; J. S. Johnson, assistant cashier; directors, J. M. Smith, T. J. Sugg, W. R. Boyd, M. B. Heeper, G. A. Slayden, H. B. Horner, W. M. Diamond, J. J. Taylor, H. J. Larkins, W. E. Cullum, R. L. Leach, D. E. Beasley, J. T. Crain, T. R. Dickson, W. I. Choate, G. M. Potts and J. S. Johnson.

The Home Fire Insurance Co. of Wheeling, W. Va., has elected the following directors: Howard Hazlett, Geo. J. Mathison, T. S. Riley, Seaton Alexander, E. B. Carney, Otto Schenk, H. C. Franzheim, S. M. Rice, P. Zane, A. A. Schramm, Allen Brock, C. F. Brandfass, M. F. Deegan and John Waterhouse. The officers are: Pres-

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL:	Page
Brought Many Inquiries.....	591
To Get Immigrants.....	591
Negro Shiftlessness.....	591
Foreign Markets and Home Demands.....	591
The Pay of Directors.....	592
Lake Superior Iron-Ore Situation.....	592
Against Government Rate-Making.....	592
A Model Market.....	592
Columbia.....	593
Wheeling.....	593
Indicative.....	593
The Cotton Movement.....	593
Rise in Southern Farm Values.....	593
Big Water-Power Contracts.....	599
Southern Prosperity Reflected at New Orleans.....	599
Texas Petroleum Outlook.....	600
Muskingum Improvement.....	600
Immigration Must Come.....	600
Kentucky Natural Gas.....	600
Virginia's Possibilities.....	600
Coosa River Electric-Power Co.....	600
Advance of Tuscaloosa.....	601
In Growing Arkansas.....	601
Potential Nucleus of Gigantic Operations.....	601
The Iron and Metal Trades.....	601
Inviting Manufacturers.....	602
LUMBER:	
Manufacturing Plant.....	602
Jacksonville's Lumber Shipments.....	602
Turpentine Association.....	602
Wants Flooring and Hardware.....	602
Wants 50,000 Cross-ties.....	602
Want Yellow-Pine Lumber.....	602
Lumber Notes.....	602
MINING:	
Coal-Land Development.....	602
Fuller's Earth.....	602
Furnace in Blast.....	602
Mining Notes.....	602
FOREIGN LETTERS:	
Food Products for France.....	602
Stationery Supplies in Cuba.....	602
Wants Gasoline Cars.....	602
PHOSPHATES:	
Completing Fertilizer Plant.....	602
To Develop Phosphate.....	602
Quarterly Dividend.....	602
RAILROADS:	
Through to Jellico.....	603
Financing Railroads.....	603
Louisville & Nashville.....	603
"Winter Homes in the South".....	603
Rogers Southwestern.....	603
Apalachicola Northern.....	603
Jefferson to Athens.....	603
To Abolish Grade Crossings.....	603
Railroad Notes.....	603
TEXTILES:	
To Double Its Plant.....	604
Mill for Marble Falls.....	604
Laurel Cotton Mills.....	604
The Tennessee Bag Co.....	604
The Imperial Yarn Mills.....	604
Elm City Cotton Mills.....	604
Dixie Mills' Addition.....	604
To Establish a Silk Industry.....	604
To Add 13,000 Spindles.....	604
Knitting Machines Wanted.....	604
A \$25,000 Knitting Mill.....	604
Textile Notes.....	604
Belton Power Co.'s Plant.....	604
COTTONSEED:	
Cottonseed-Oil Conditions.....	604
Cottonseed Notes.....	604
MECHANICAL:	
Cooley Engine and Pump (Illus.).....	605
Sullivan Quarrying Machinery (Illus.).....	605
The Compensating-Type Governor for Water-Wheels (Illus.).....	605
Automobile Works Needs Location.....	605
CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT:	
Baltimore Building Notes.....	606
New Enterprises.....	606
Building Notes.....	609
Railroad Construction.....	610
Machinery Wanted.....	611
Mexico.....	612
Southern City Industrial Notes.....	612
Industrial News of Interest.....	613
Trade Literature.....	614
Foundation of Successful Banking.....	614
FINANCIAL NEWS:	
Review of the Baltimore Market.....	615
Securities at Baltimore.....	615
Southern Cotton-Mill Stocks.....	615
Maryland Trust Co. Resumes.....	615
New Corporations.....	616
New Securities.....	34
Financial Notes.....	35

ident, Howard Hazlett; first vice-president, John Waterhouse; second vice-president, Otto Schenk; secretary, George J. Mathison.

[For Additional Financial News, See Pages 34 and 35.]

